

DAILY REPORT

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EMERGENCY MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST STRONGER YEN

OW300135 Tokyo KYODO in English 0112 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 KYODO -- The government Friday adopted emergency measures including passing on to consumers about 120 billion yen in windfall profits stemming from a strong yen and lower crude oil prices, to stimulate the domestic economy and rescue smaller businesses hard hit by the yen's sharp appreciation. The package was endorsed by a meeting of economic ministers chaired by Economic Planning Agency (EPA) Director General Wataru Hiraizumi.

The economy, hit by the yen's sharp appreciation against the dollar since the Group of Five (G-5) agreement last September to bolster the dollar, is continuing its downhill trend, as the dollar plunged to a record low of 159.99 yen momentarily May 12 and since then has hovered around the 160-170 yen level.

The measures follow a comprehensive package of pump-priming steps decided by the government in April on the assumption that the dollar would stabilize at about 180 yen. They call on three governmental financial institutions including the Smaller Business Finance Corp. to reduce interest rates on loans to small and medium-sized enterprises to encourage their transformation from a reliance on exports to focus instead on domestic demand.

The three public financial organizations have funds of about 55 billion yen in the fiscal 1986 budget to extend loans to smaller depressed firms, according to Takao Akabane, director general of EPA Coordination Bureau. The measures also oblige gas distributors and retailers to cut their charges and prices so as to channel back to consumers their windfall profits, estimated at more than 120 billion yen, he said.

But Akabane added, "we cannot expect the measures to have a big impact on the gross national product (GNP), compared with the April 8 package. Most of them will work without new legislation."

WATANABE ON MACHINE TOOL EXPORTS, MOSS TALKS

OW291035 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Nagoya, May 29 KYODO -- Michio Watanabe, minister of international trade and industry, Thursday hinted Japan's acceptance of a U.S. request that Japan voluntarily curb its exports of sophisticated machine tools to the U.S. Watanabe told reporters here that sudden and sharp increase in a "country's shipment for some reasons tends to cause trouble." He said, however, that he was surprised at the U.S. request, as he had not anticipated such U.S. action.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan called on Japan, Switzerland, Taiwan and West Germany May 20 to agree to voluntarily hold down exports of seven types of machine tools to the U.S., starting within the next six months. Simultaneously, Reagan refrained from invoking Section 232 of the 1962 U.S. Trade Act, which empowers him for defense considerations to order import restrictions on products whose imports are found to be jeopardizing national security.

Watanabe sounded optimistic about the inclusion of auto parts in a new round of the bilateral market-oriented, sector-selective (MOSS) talks, saying that "(Japanese) automakers would import U.S.-made auto parts actively if the products are of good quality and carried cheap price tags."

In a separate meeting with business leaders in central Japan, Watanabe called for their understanding of the government's economic measures, such as the present guidance for voluntary export restraints, saying the government is taking into consideration the interest of the entire national economy. He also predicted that the yen's exchange rate against the dollar will move within the present range, or a little lower, adding the rapid rise in the value of the yen (since last September) has been almost braked. The dollar closed at 169.70 yen on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Thursday.

FUJI, ISUZU PLAN JOINT VENTURE IN U.S.

OW291157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO -- Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. and Isuzu Motors Ltd. Thursday signed a basic agreement on their planned joint motor vehicle manufacturing venture in the United States. Fuji and Isuzu officials said that the two companies plan to set up a joint company in the United States probably this fall to produce 120,000 vehicles a year starting around the end of 1989.

The joint company will be owned 51 percent by Fuji and 49 percent by Isuzu and a Fuji official will be named its first president. Initial investment in the project will amount to about 80 billion yen, the officials said.

The annual production will be raised to 240,000 units in the future, they said, adding the two companies are now looking for a plant site in U.S. Midwest states. The initial annual production will comprise 60,000 subcompact cars of Fujis Leone class and as many small trucks of Isuzu models, according to the officials.

SALMON FISHERS CUT TO COMPLY WITH USSR PACT

OW290139 Tokyo KYODO in English 0133 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Sapporo, May 29 KYODO -- An associate of owners of small salmon fishing boats has decided to cut back on the number of its vessels to comply with a Japan-Soviet fisheries agreement, association officials said Thursday. The accord signed last week will slash Japan's salmon catch quota for this year by 35 percent to 24,500 tons, and the association will reduce its 274-boat fleet by 124 vessels, a cut of 45 percent. Of the overall catch quota, 1,584 tons were allotted vessels of 10 to 20 tons.

The association held a series of meetings on the reductions, during which members voiced serious concern about a possible drop in earnings, the officials said. The government has not spelled out measures regarding compensation for the reduction in vessels. The latest agreement on salmon fishing is expected to affect between 150,000 and 200,000 people, government officials have said.

PYONGYANG REPORTS FURTHER ON 436TH MAC MEETING

SK300148 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The 436th MAC meeting was held at Panmunjom on 29 May at the request of our side. At this meeting, the senior member of our side noted that the U.S. side has not accepted our proposal for taking measures for completely guaranteeing security in the Joint Security Area [JSA] at Panmunjom and accused the U.S. side of this. According to remarks made by Major General Yi Tae-ho, the senior member of our side, in order to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to provide favorable circumstances and conditions for dialogue between the North and South, our side advanced proposals for guaranteeing security in the MAC Headquarters area, for withdrawing arms from this area, for limiting military exercises, and for taking measures for completely guaranteeing security in the JSA at Panmunjom. Our side has exerted patient efforts to implement this proposal. However, none of these proposals has been implemented because the U.S. side has opposed these proposals.

As is well known, at the 429th MAC meeting held on 29 July last year, our side advanced proposals for guaranteeing security in the MAC Headquarters area and for withdrawing arms from this area. While continuously insisting that it could not take measures for guaranteeing security in the MAC Headquarters area because of military disadvantages, however, the U.S. side called for taking these measures in the JSA only.

At the 432d MAC meeting held on 3 January this year, in order to overcome the current difficult situation and to provide to some degree favorable circumstances and conditions for dialogue between the North and South, our side advanced a proposal for taking measures to completely guarantee security in the JSA first as a part of measures for guaranteeing security in the MAC Headquarters area and for withdrawing arms from this area. Our proposal for completely guaranteeing security in the JSA called for: 1) destroying all military facilities and outposts in the JSA and for eliminating heavy and automatic weapons from this area; 2) reducing the number of security personnel in the JSA to 10 from 35 by both sides and for preventing them from carrying any weapons whatsoever; and 3) normally supervising and controlling the implementation of this agreement by both sides by sending a joint inspection team and for having the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] personnel accompany this team.

We called for taking such measures in the JSA to bring an end to the state of confrontation in this area between the both sides and to prevent the situation from being strained and from grave consequences in the dialogue between the North and South as a result of the recurrence of firing incidents or any clashes. While pretending to be interested in our proposal, however, the U.S. side has actually opposed our proposal, however the U.S. side squarely opposed Article 2 of the proposal of our side for reducing the number of security personnel in the JSA and for preventing them from carrying any weapons whatsoever. While pretending to sympathize with Articles 1 and 3 of our proposal, the U.S. side in fact opposed these articles. While calling for eliminating fortified positions and buildings in connection with Article 1 of our proposal, the U.S. side ignored the proposal for destroying all military facilities and outposts. If we go by their assertions, there will be no particular change in the present state of the JSA.

Opposing Article 3 of our proposal calling for supervising and controlling the implementation of an agreement by sending a joint inspection team, along with taking measures for guaranteeing security in the JSA, the U.S. side maneuvered to weaken the significance of a joint investigation by first calling for establishing a checking system.

All in all, the proposal of the U.S. side regarding our proposal is, in essence, to establish a checking system, leaving the present state of the JSA intact. The former is too far from our proposal for guaranteeing security in the JSA and for alleviating tension. By taking measures in an inconclusive and passive manner as proposed by the U.S. side, we cannot prevent military clashes, such as firing incidents, in the JSA, nor can we alleviate tension in this area and provide favorable circumstances and conditions for dialogue between North and South.

Our side's proposal is a most just and reasonable one that will enable thorough and complete measures to be taken to guarantee security in the JSA. The realization of our proposal will remove factors causing military confrontation and armed clashes between the two sides in the JSA. In this way tension will be alleviated, firing incidents will not take place again, the safe carrying out of activities by members of the MAC and the NNSC will be reliably guaranteed, and this will help promote an atmosphere for North-South dialogue.

Our side's proposal is also a fair proposal that entrusts the two sides with equal obligations. Our side's proposal is not one that is favorable to only one side and unfavorable to the other. Our side's proposal stipulates that the work of reducing guard personnel, of not letting them carry weapons, and of removing guardposts will be conducted by both sides.

Our side's proposal totally corresponds to the tasks of the JSA and to the demands of the Armistice Agreement. The Armistice Agreement demands that the Headquarters of the MAC and the NNSC be located in the JSA and that their security and normal activities be ensured. In this way, not only the guaranteeing of security in the JSA in Panmunjom but also the U.S. side's previous proposals are fully considered in our side's proposal. Therefore, there can be no reason not to accept our side's proposal. Moreover, if the U.S. side's remarks are true -- remarks to the effect that since the JSA is a core area of the Armistice Agreement and is the place where world attention is directed relative to the North-South dialogue, concentrated efforts should be made to ease tension and to prevent the expansion of violence in the JSA -- then the U.S. side must pay due attention to our proposal for adopting perfect measures to guarantee security in the JSA in order to ease tension and to provide an environment favorable to the North-South dialogue. The senior member of our side stressed that the U.S. side's attitude toward our proposal will clearly show whether or not it is interested in easing tension and in the North-South dialogue.

However, while insisting on its previous passive and quite limited proposal for arranging systems for checking, while maintaining the current status in the JSA, the U.S. side did not accept our positive and realistic proposal. While enumerating the unreasonable and restrictive nature of the enemy side's proposal one by one, the senior member of our side said: Our side made realistic proposals that can ease tension and can guarantee an environment and conditions favorable to North-South dialogue, and has made all sincere efforts to realize them, but because of the U.S. side's unjust attitude, no realistic measures to ease tension have yet been taken. The U.S. side has not accepted our just and reasonable proposal. This clearly shows that the U.S. side is not interested in easing tension in Korea and the North-South dialogue. If tension is to be eased on the Korean peninsula and if an environment and conditions favorable to the North-South dialogue are to be guaranteed, the United States must change its previous position and attitude.

The senior member of our side said: As has been stressed many times, if thorough and complete measures to guarantee security in the JSA are not taken, no one is sure whether any incidents will take place again. If a clash takes place again in this area, the U.S. side, which did not accept our proposal for taking thorough measures to guarantee security in this area, will have to take responsibility for it.

He also stressed that if the U.S. side is interested in easing tension in the JSA and in guaranteeing an environment and conditions favorable to North-South dialogue, when it is ready to accept our proposal, after sincerely studying it, it will have to return to this place.

SR-71 INFILTRATIONS ON 30 MAY 18th IN MONTH

SK301042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated aerial espionage against the northern half of the Republic by infiltrating the high-speed high altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the air above the west coastal sea off the Kangnyong peninsula of our country from around 12 hours 6 minutes on May 30 and then deep into the air above our territorial waters east of Kosong at around 13 hours and 49 minutes.

They have committed such aerial espionage on 18 occasions in May. This clearly indicates that the U.S. imperialists are further aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula and hastening preparations for the provocation of another war to invade the northern half of the Republic.

U.S. ISRAELI OFFENSIVES AGAINST SYRIA DEPLORED

SK300514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary assails the United States and Israel for taking Syria as a target of their offensive operations under the pretext of operations "against terrorism".

Pointing out that Israel encouraged by the U.S. imperialists is frantically stepping up preparations to attack Syria, the author of the commentary says: The reckless aggressive threat of Israel is increasing after Reagan issued a feverish statement that the United States would attack the capital of Syria if there is any "proof" of Syria's manipulation of "terrorist act".

To justify their preparations for armed invasion, the United States and Israel are now frantically conducting groundless propaganda about Syria's involvement in "international terrorism". This is a baseless, far-fetched allegation. The U.S. imperialists are threatening and blackmailing Syria because she is resolutely opposed to the aggressive and interventionist policies of the United States and Israel toward the Middle East.

The U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors try to subdue Syria to their first policy by threatening Syria and launching an armed attack on her, the commentary notes, and says: The Israeli Zionists are now waiting for a green light of terrorist operations from Washington to attack Syria.

It stressed: The United States and Israel must give up their reckless aggressive manoeuvres against Syria and act with discretion.

'MASSIVE' CHEMICAL WEAPON PRODUCTION DENIED

SK300517 Poyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today lambastes the South Korean puppets for shouting themselves hoarse these days that the North is massively producing and developing chemical and bacteriological weapons and deploying them. In a signed commentary the daily says: This is shameless false propaganda aimed to veil their criminal moves for nuclear, chemical and bacteriological warfare, put down the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle of the South Korean people and maintain the fascist rule;

It is not us but the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are massively producing and stockpiling chemical and germ weapons and stepping up preparations for chemical and germ warfare. The commentary points out that in wanton violation of the Geneva Agreement and international convention on prohibiting the production, stockpile and use of chemical and bacteriological weapons the U.S. imperialists have worked out even a "chemical rearmament" plan and have long been seeking the ignition point of nuclear and chemical war in Asia, Korea in particular.

The commentary stresses: The Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world are vigilantly watching the sinister moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group for nuclear, chemical and bacteriological war. If the Chon Tu-hwan group, following the aggressive moves of its master, tries to impose even nuclear, poison gas and epidemic holocaust upon the fellow countrymen, our nation will not tolerate this group.

SOUTH DEFENSE MINISTERS' INVASION REMARKS SCORED

SK291154 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today in a commentary brands the outcry about the "southward invasion under the cover of thick foliage" the South Korean puppets made, even twaddling about international sports games, as a despicable trick to give plausibility to the punctured argument on the "southward invasion".

The South Korean puppet Defence Minister on May 27, scuttling around the puppet ground, naval and air force units, hammered away at the poppycock that the North might invade the South under the cover of thick foliage with the Asian Games ahead, saying that this year is the most vulnerable period in security, the author of the commentary notes, and says:

Taking issue with us every year, the puppets cried about the "infiltration under the cover of thick foliage" every summer and about "southward invasion in winter" every winter. Although summer and winter passed scores of times, there have never been an "infiltration" and "southward invasion" by someone or something like it.

The danger of aggression on the Korean peninsula comes from the South, not from the North. The sinister design of the puppets is to make the situation appear tense, divert the attention of people elsewhere and thereby bridge over the crisis of the fascist rule.

LSWYK CHAIRMAN SPEAKS AT 22 MAY PYONGYANG MEETING

SK240335 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 22 May 86

[Report on speech by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, at a report meeting held in Pyongyang on the afternoon of 22 May to mark the first anniversary of the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul by South Korean students -- Portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Yi Yong-su recording] Comrades: Amid the circumstances in which all the working people are making great upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction by upholding the programmatic task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his 1986 new year address and the decision of the 11th plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee, and in which the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle by youths, students, and people of South Korea is being vigorously waged, we are meeting today to mark the first anniversary of the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul by South Korean youths and students.

On 23 May last year when the spirit of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy was rapidly increasing in South Korea, patriotic youths and students in Seoul occupied the USIS building in Seoul, a stronghold of the U.S. imperialists' ideological and cultural aggression, and thus fanned the flames of anti-U.S. struggle. [applause]

Some 100 youths and students seized the USIS building. They set up barricades, using the library on the second floor as a base of operations, and chanted such slogans as "The United States should apologize for the Kwangju incident and assume responsibility for it," "The United States should stop its support for the military dictatorial regime," and "Yankee go home." They called for a meeting with the U.S. Ambassador in Seoul. Thus, they stubbornly struggled in defiance of the suppression and appeasement of the enemies.

The anti-U.S. placards hung by the students on the windows of the USIS building and the anti-U.S. leaflets they disseminated around the building bestowed new faith and courage on the hearts of the South Korean youths, students, and people who have lived under the oppression of the U.S. imperialists' rule and created strong waves of anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle.

The seizure of the USIS building in Seoul by the South Korean youths and students was not only an eruption of pent-up resentment against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have occupied South Korea for over 450 years and who have imposed all sorts of misfortune and disaster upon the people, but was also a blow to the U.S. imperialists who manipulated the Kwangju massacre behind the scenes.

The seizure of the USIS building in Seoul was also an anti-U.S., patriotic struggle of justice which vigorously demonstrated the firm will of the South Korean youths, students, and people to free themselves from colonial bondage and live independently. [applause] The seizure of the USIS building in Seoul by the South Korean youths and students, following their attacks on the U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju, Pusan, and Tegu, vividly showed the strong resistance spirit of the South Korean youths, students, and people against the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule.

The U.S. imperialists, who had stretched out the claws of aggression against our country one century ago, used the defeat of the Japanese imperialists as a pretext to occupy South Korea and since then have turned it into their colony and military base.

The U.S. imperialists who sneaked into South Korea disguised as liberators have tenaciously maneuvered for aggression, war, fascism, and division, while firmly holding on to South Korea in all fields -- political, economic, military, and cultural. Whenever the South Korean people's struggle against the colonial rule intensified, the U.S. imperialists brutally suppressed this struggle through their stooges. Thus, they have turned South Korea into a living hell for human beings where independence, democracy, and human rights have been completely trampled underfoot and obliterated.

The Kwangju incident in May 1980 was a product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and fascism. The U.S. imperialists handed some 70,000 military troops and lethal weapons over to the Chon Tu-hwan ring and ordered it to suppress the Kwangju incident with iron fists. Thus, they drenched Kwangju with the blood of our fellow countrymen.

The Kwangju genocide clearly showed that the U.S. imperialists are the colonial rulers and vicious stranglers of democracy, not liberators and protectors. Since the Kwangju incident, the U.S. imperialists have not only thrown away their deceptive slogans concerning democratic development and protection of human rights that they came up with by themselves in the past, but have also gone so far as to insult without hesitation the youths, students, and democratic personages calling for freedom and democracy by branding them as lemmings and spoiled brats, while babbling that South Korea is not suitable for democracy.

The South Korean youths, students, and people who treasure the dignity of the nations and aspire for the independence and sovereignty of the country were unable to accept the U.S. imperialists' cursed colonial rule and sit idly and look at the aggressors' arrogant acts. Thus, by attacking the U.S. cultural center in Seoul last May the South Korean youths and students clearly demonstrated their firm anti-U.S. will for national salvation not to allow the national dignity to be infringed upon any longer under U.S. imperialist colonial rule. This was an extremely just patriotic struggle reflecting the unanimous aspiration and desire of the South Korean youths and students to build a new independent and democratic society devoid of foreign forces and fascism. [applause]

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring barbarously suppressed those youths and students involved in the seizure of the USIS building while regarding this just and righteous act as a criminal act. When the South Korean youths and students seized the USIS building in Seoul and called on the U.S. imperialists to explain the Kwangju incident and to openly apologize for it, the U.S. imperialists employed cunning tricks of pretending to show tolerance. However, when the youths and students withdrew from the USIS building the U.S. imperialists actively helped the fascist clique to immediately arrest them and retaliate against them. As a result of this, contrary to the original promise of the U.S. Ambassador, all the students who seized the USIS building were taken to puppet police stations and beaten by policemen. Of these students, 68 were detained and received brutal penalties in murderous trials.

Furthermore, 56 students involved in the SAMIN struggle committees which have been organized in South Korean universities were arrested and detained on charges of violating the so-called national security law. They were executed [chohyongdanghada] in murderous courts.

However, the enemies' bayonets and prisons could not block the righteous struggle of youths and students for justice and patriotism. The South Korean youths, students, and people of all strata actively supported the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul by youths and students. At the same time, they strongly struggled against the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who tried to illegally arrest and imprison the students involved in the struggle.

In particular, even in the murderous courts the students involved in the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul resolutely struggled, shouting "Who punishes whom?" "Who are the real offenders?," and "The United States should openly apologize for the Kwangju incident." Thus, the students turned the courts into sites of judgment, indicting the enemies and frightening the rascals.

All these facts clearly showed that the just and righteous struggle of patriotic youths and students cannot be blocked with bayonets, imprisonment, or trial rackets and that their anti-U.S. spirit for independence cannot be repressed with anything.

The seizure of the USIS building in Seoul by the South Korean youths and students is very significant in the history of the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. The seizure of the USIS building in Seoul made the U.S. imperialists, the colonial rulers who lord it over the South Korean people and the archvillains of the Kwangju massacre, feel great terror and uneasiness and has dealt a profound blow to their fascist colonial rule.

Even foreign news reports commented that the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul threw Washington into great confusion and resulted in undermining U.S. prestige in the international arena. The seizure of the USIS building in Seoul by the South Korean youths and students also vigorously encouraged the South Korean people in their anti-U.S. struggle for independence and opened a new turning point in the anti-U.S. movement for independence in South Korea.

By taking advantage of the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul, the South Korean youths, students, and people who have followed a path of bloody resistance struggle for a very long time came out into the streets of resistance struggle under the highly held torch of anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. Through the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul, the South Korean youths, students, and people have also learned a valuable truth: It is impossible to extract any concession from the U.S. imperialists simply by petition or parley [tampan] and they can achieve their aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification only through an organized mass anti-U.S. struggle.

This year, the South Korean youths, students, and people are staging a strong anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation against the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonizing and turning South Korea into a society governed by fascism and their policy of war in Seoul and rural areas.

As is reported by foreign news agencies, the struggle by the South Korean youths, students, and people is now developing further, while taking on a strong anti-U.S. color. The flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation ignited by the brave warriors who seized the USIS building in Seoul are now spreading throughout South Korea and are now expanding and developing into a mass anti-U.S. resistance struggle with the participation of the masses of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, youths, students, religious personages, and professors.

Indeed, the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul was another brilliant chapter in the history of the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. It was also an epochal event that has vigorously called the South Korean youths, students, and people to a sacred struggle for national sovereignty, democracy, and national reunification.
[applause]

Availing myself of this opportunity, in the name of all the LSWYK members, youths, and students in the northern half of the republic I pay my noble respect to the South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life, including those who participated in the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul, who fought bravely for independence, democracy, and reunification in South Korea under the banner of the anti-U.S. cause of turning society into one that is governed by independence. [applause] [end recording]

The reporter exposed and denounced the U.S. imperialists for insanely pursuing their policy of aggression and war by instigating the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique out of their ambitions to hold South Korea continually in their hands, and to block the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people while rushing to strengthen their colonial domination. Saying that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique are now brutally suppressing the youths, students, and people calling for national sovereignty and national reunification, the reporter stressed that he was strongly denouncing this with surging national indignation. He continued:

[Begin recording] It is a matter of course for the South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life to engage in a vigorous anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization amid the harsh fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and puppet South Korean clique.

Following the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul last year, the South Korean youths, students, and people have burned the accursed U.S. flag in various places and inflicted severe punishment on the aggressors by attacking the office of American Chamber of Commerce, U.S. Embassy, the American Cultural Center in Kwangju, and an American bank office in Pusan that are ensconced in South Korea.

Last year alone, they bravely staged some 2,500 struggle actions, including anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstrations, sit-ins, protest rallies, and seizure struggles, all under the slogans of national reunification, liberation of the masses, and attainment of democracy.

This year the South Korean youths, students, and people are tenaciously struggling against the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, while shouting such anti-U.S., antifascist, antiwar, and antinuclear slogans as "Let us revive the country which has been ruined through pro-Americanism," "The United States, go home," "The United States remove nuclear weapons," "Let us overthrow U.S. imperialism which schemes for a permanent division," and "Let us bring down the military dictatorship."

In the midst of the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles that were being staged almost every day, on 3 May a mass demonstration struggle was staged in Incheon. Tens of thousands of participants in this demonstration struggle even burned an effigy of the U.S. President and the U.S. national flag. In the days that followed the sixth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization have been flaring up more fiercely in various places in South Korea.

Yesterday, on 21 May, some 40 youths and students of both sexes in Pusan, seizing once again the American cultural center in the city, courageously fought against some 600 puppet policemen shouting at the top of their voices such slogans as "U.S. imperialists, go home" and "The United States should apologize for the atrocities committed in Kwangju." In this way once again they have displayed the firm spirit of independence of the South Korean youths, students, and people who are now determined not to tolerate the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the declared enemy.

Recently the South Korean youths and students have also raised their voices in opposing the U.S. imperialists' mercenary education. Tens of thousands of students from various universities and colleges in South Korea, including Korea University, have dealt a profound blow to the U.S. imperialists -- who are attempting to make the youths and students their own cannon fodder -- by collectively rising up in demonstrations and sit-in struggles, shouting slogans to the effect that they are firmly opposed to entering army units on the frontlines for military training.

What particularly attracts our attention in the struggle of the South Korean youths and students since the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul is that they are staging organized anti-U.S. antiwar, antinuclear, and antigovernment struggles by forming such new struggle organizations as the Committee for Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence, the Committee for Antifascist Struggle for Democratization, and the committee for Anti-Imperialist, Antimilitary, and Antifascist Struggle for National Democracy. This demonstrates that the struggle by the South Korean youths and students has become more goal-oriented and more consciously awakened, that it is now developing onto a new stage, and that no force on earth can stop their struggle.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization that is now being waged in South Korea is a struggle of justice against the aggressors and nation-sellers as well as a sacred patriotic struggle to rescue the country from a crisis. [applause]

No force can weaken the firm will for national salvation of the South Korean youths, students, and people, who are now tenaciously struggling under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence. And no one can stop their advancement on the road leading to independence, democracy, and reunification.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity when the South Korean youths, students, and people are marking the first anniversary of the seizure of the American Cultural Center in Seoul, we extend our warm compatriotic support and encouragement to the South Korean youths, students, and people who are bravely struggling in defiance of all forms of suppression by the enemy. [applause]

Comrades: The noble aspirations of the South Korean youths and students who seized the USIS building in Seoul last May and called for independence, democracy, and reunification should be realized at an early date. The only way for the South Korean youths, students, and people to realize their aspirations and hopes is to force the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression to withdraw from South Korea, to bring their colonial rule to an end, to sweep away dictatorial rule there, to realize democratization, and to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Without turning South Korea into a society governed by independence and democracy, it is impossible to solve the question of the fatherland reunification in accordance with the independent demand of our people, nor is it possible to unite the strength of the entire Korean people into one for the struggle designed to achieve national reunification.

Making the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea, thereby liquidating the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule there, must be done in order to make the South Korean society independent and democratic. As long as the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule continues, neither the South Korean people's national sovereignty nor their democratic rights can be achieved. At the same time, the danger of nuclear war facing the nation cannot be removed, and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country also cannot be achieved.

This is a serious lesson that the South Korean youths, students and people have attained through protracted, arduous struggle. In South Korea, those who treasure national dignity and sovereignty and who feel sympathy with the misfortune and sufferings of their fellow countrymen should rise up as one in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and to end their colonial rule. [applause]

Those who are suffering the greatest misfortune and disaster caused by the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule are precisely the South Korean people. Those who have most vital interests in building an independent and democratic new society in South Korea are also none other than the South Korean people themselves.

Therefore, the South Korean youths, students, and people of all strata should expect nothing from the United States but should keenly watch the rascals' cunning double-dealing and slanderous maneuvers and vigorously wage the anti-U.S. struggle throughout South Korea. Thus, they should not allow the rascals to stay in South Korea any longer. Checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers is not only an important problem in the anti-U.S. struggle, but is also the most important task facing the South Korean youths, students, and people today.

If a war is triggered by the U.S. imperialists on the Korean Peninsula, it will soon become a nuclear war, and not only will the land of our fatherland be devastated, but also our nation will not escape the fate of ruination. Our nation must not become the victim of the U.S. imperialists' policy of confrontation, and our country must not become the site of a nuclear war.

The South Korean youths, students, and people must sternly smash the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges by lifting the antiwar and antinuclear banner higher. They must also strongly wage the struggle to make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists who have perpetrated colonial rule over South Korea by illegally occupying it for over 40 years have no reason whatsoever for staying in South Korea any longer. The South Korean people themselves do not want the U.S. imperialists to occupy South Korea any longer. Therefore, the U.S. imperialist aggressors should withdraw from South Korea at the earliest possible date, taking along their aggression forces and lethal weapons, before they are expelled disgracefully. To end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea and to achieve the country's reunification, the democratization of the South Korean society should be achieved. The 10-million-signature collective campaign for constitutional revision that is now being vigorously waged in South Korea is a just and righteous petition campaign reflecting the people's will against fascism and for democracy. Therefore, this is the first step of the struggle for democratization of the society.

The South Korean people of all strata should firmly unite as one and should more vigorously wage the 10-million-signature collection campaign that they have already started. Along with this, they should more vigorously wage the struggle to abolish all fascist evil laws and suppression mechanisms and to achieve the freedom and rights of the masses of people.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is the supreme national task which the Korean people should not delay any longer. Our country's reunification should be achieved on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity clarified in the historic 4 July North-South joint statement in conformity with the desire of the entire Korean nation.

To resolve the basic question in achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea, tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea should be realized. [applause] The United States should renounce its two Koreas policy designed to split our country forever. It should also stop aiding the South Korean puppets into division and confrontation and should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks at the earliest possible date. North-South dialogue should be for reunification. It should not become a means to realize impure political purposes by perpetuating division, deceiving the people, and misleading public opinion.

In a situation in which dialogue is being conducted but one side is at the same time seeking a policy of confrontation, the dialogue cannot be successful and cannot bring about any fruition even if it lasts for 100 years. The South Korean authorities should renounce their wrong attitude and stand toward dialogue at the earliest possible date and should take practical [silchejok] steps to create an atmosphere of dialogue for the alleviation of tension, unity, and reunification.

Under the present condition in which the splittists at home and abroad are today attempting not only to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in South Korea only, but also to utilize the games in their maneuvers for fabricating two Koreas, it is very important to correctly resolve this problem which is directly connected with the question of national reunification, the important national task. By nature, South Korea is not a suitable site for holding such international athletic events as the Olympics, which is a sports festival for peace and friendship among the peoples of the world. South Korea is a colony of the U.S. imperialists and a land where human rights are being trampled underfoot. It is also a power-reeking, warlike land where a war exercise rackets are constantly being conducted. It is warehouse of nuclear weapons. It is also an unstable land where the struggle of the youths, students, and people against the colonial and fascist rule is being waged everyday and political chaos is being created.

South Korea is also a land where various infectious diseases, including acquired immune deficiency syndrome, prevail. It is a dangerous land where even foodstuffs made of poisonous products which threaten people's lives are circulating in large quantities. Such being the situation, if the international sporting event is held in South Korea an indelible stain will be let in the history of the Olympic movement. Therefore, in order to rescue the Olympics movement from its crisis, to ensure the smooth running of the Olympic games, and to create favorable circumstances for the peaceful reunification of Korea, we once again hold that the 24th Olympic games should be cohosted by the North and South of Korea. [applause]

All compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas should firmly unite under the banner of national reunification, irrespective of the differences in ideologies, ideals, and religions, and should vigorously rise up in the sacred struggle to sternly reject the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for confrontation, war, and division and to achieve the historic cause of national reunification. All members of the LSWYK as well as youths and students in the northern half of the republic should firmly unite around the great leader and the glorious party and vigorously struggle toward the brilliant future of socialism and communism under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural.

There will be only victory and glory on the road of our people, youths, and students who are advancing forward, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Let us firmly unite around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and more vigorously struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for the completion of the cause of chuche. [applause]

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES SUPPLY WORK ORGANIZATION

SK281204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 26 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May editorial: "Let Us Plan and Organize the Supply Work in Accordance with the Enhanced Zeal of the Masses"]

[Text] Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address and the decisions of the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee, all the party members and workers across the country are effecting a new upsurge in production and construction. This reality demands that functionaries properly plan and organize the supply work.

The great leader Comrade Kim IL-song has taught: Without supply work, we cannot think of guidance work. In order to properly guide the work, supply work should be properly conducted in all sectors.

Supply work is the most important organizational work in guiding production. Guidance without supply work cannot possibly be conducted. Thus, the work of supplying raw materials, fuel, and materials and of smoothly guaranteeing conditions for the workers to work with devotion is an important demand for normalizing and constantly increasing the production.

If the guiding functionaries substantively plan and organize the organizational work and supply work, they can find the undiscovered reserves and can produce what is lacking. Thus, they can constantly create a new standard and a new record by turning unfavorable conditions into favorable ones.

Today, major construction works including the construction of the Taechon Power Plant and the Suncheon Vinalon Complex are being carried out in our country on a large scale. The revolutionary zeal and the spirit of struggle of our party members, workers, and soldiers of the KPA who rose in the construction work of these major plants are very high. They are firmly resolved to complete the construction projects within the period indicated by the party, thus speeding up their advance.

Such revolutionary zeal by the party members, workers, and soldiers is a display of the ardent desire to demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of our people, firmly united around the party and the leader, by marking this year with labor exploits.

In order to successfully lead such a firm resolution and vigorous struggle, the guiding functionaries who directly organize and command the masses' struggle should properly plan and organize the economic organizational work, in particular, the supply work.

When the conditions for supply work are properly guaranteed, the masses' revolutionary zeal enhanced by the political work will bring about a brilliant fruition, and a greater upsurge will be effected in overall production and construction.

Firmly assuming the position and traits of taking the responsibility for production and construction by the functionaries is a precondition for properly carrying out supply work.

The entire course of the reconstruction and expansion work of the No. 1 blast furnace in the Kim Chaek Iron Complex demonstrates that when functionaries rise with the lofty sense of responsibility even if their struggle is difficult, they can also properly carry out the organizational work relating to supply work.

Functionaries of all domains and units should maintain the attitude worthy of masters who carry out the revolutionary missions assigned by the party to the end by taking all the responsibility. In particular, the economic guidance functionaries should firmly establish the revolutionary traits of personally grasping the work of supplying raw materials and materials and of ensuring all conditions for the workers to work to the best of their ability. Thus, they should help to resolve problems one by one.

In order to properly carry out the supply work, we should keenly understand the actual situation. At the same time, the functionaries should go down to the working site in the lower units. Functionaries are the commanding members of the revolution who directly organize and command production. Only when one knows about the reality, can he properly carry out the organizational and command work in accordance with the actual conditions. In order to know about the reality, one should go down to the lower units. Once he goes down to the lower units, he should strive to have a good understanding of not only the actual conditions of production but also the status of the management of facilities and of the work of supplying materials, as well as pending problems in production.

Thus, they can plan the operation and substantively carry out supply work in accordance with the actual conditions. Functionaries should assume as one of their basic works helping to resolve the pending problems by going down to the site where the masses are working and where production facilities are located even though difficult tasks are laid before them.

In particular, the functionaries of the State Administration Council, committees, and minist should properly carry out this work. What is important in actively carrying out supply work in accordance with the enhanced revolutionary zeal of the masses is for the functionaries to properly conclude contracts for supplying materials and to supply raw materials and materials in accordance with the plans and contracts. The course of production is the course in which raw materials and materials are being constantly consumed. Therefore, materials should be smoothly supplied always before production. Only by so doing can production be constantly carried out and developed.

Only when the functionaries properly conclude contracts and receive raw materials timely, can raw materials be smoothly supplied. The functionaries of all plants, enterprises and in particular, the complexes, should distinguish the indexes planned by the State Planning Committee from those planned by the state planning organizations in provinces and should conclude contracts and fulfill them without fail by properly linking supply and demand in accordance with the enterprises, quality, and standards of materials.

The functionaries of complexes should follow the principle of exchanging raw materials, materials, and facilities required for production within a complex to the extent possible. They should conclude contracts for materials and facilities that are not available in a complex with another complex. Supply and demand should be fulfilled in accordance with these contracts.

Service and supply work for the workers is one of the important works to which the functionaries should always pay attention. Deeply understanding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching that service and supply work is a political work, all functionaries should responsibly plan and organize all the works to promote the workers' conveniences in life.

Functionaries should properly organize service and supply work for the constructors and soldiers who have been mobilized in the construction of major plants including the Taechon Power Plant. Properly carrying out supply work is not merely a working-level task but important work for successfully implementing all economic tasks put forth by the party, for developing and advancing the nation by constantly developing our economy, and for epochally expanding the people's standard of living.

Party organizations and three revolution team members in all sectors of the national economy should deeply imbue functionaries with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching on the proper supply work and should encourage them to normalize production at a high level by properly carrying out supply work in accordance with the demand of the development of reality and to actively accelerate the construction of major plants.

DPRK DELEGATION ATTENDS BCP AGRARIAN CONGRESS

SK300540 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] According to a report, the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union was held in Sofia for 19-21 May. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and other party and state leaders attended the congress.

Delegations from many foreign countries, including a delegation of the Agricultural Workers Union of our country headed by Pak Su-tong, chairman of the union, were invited to the congress.

Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, spoke at the congress. In his speech he stressed that the basic direction of the work of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union is to participate in the work to carry out the scientific and technological revolution of the country, to further develop agriculture, and to complete socialist management and socialist democracy. The congress adopted a decision. The congress elected the new leading organ of the union.

DPRK DELEGATION DEPARTS TO ATTEND MPRP CONGRESS

SK241104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of its Central Committee, left Pyongyang on May 24 by air to attend the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Seeing it off at the airport were Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, and Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee. Also present were Perenleine Urjinkhunde, Mongolian ambassador to Korea, and Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

'LITTLE LIKELIHOOD' OF PYONGYANG RESUMING DIALOGUE

SK300741 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 30 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Unification Minister Pak Tong-chin said Friday that Pyongyang will probably decide whether or not to join Seoul at the negotiating table after assessing political developments in South Korea. There is little likelihood at the present time, he said, that Pyongyang will join in the inter-Korean dialogue because it would appear to be contradicting itself, according to Pak.

In January, North Korea boycotted all the scheduled inter-Korean talks, including the economic, Red Cross and parliamentary meetings, to protest the annual South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise, "Team Spirit '86," which was held from Feb. 10 through mid-April. Pak made the remarks in a meeting on coordinating the unification policies of the administration and the ruling Democratic Justice Party. He pointed out that the continuation of the inter-Korean dialogus is needed to bring "real improvement" to relations between the two Koreas. South Korea will try to create a favorable climate for dialogue in order to bring North Korea back to the conference table, Pak said. He also said that his ministry will try to create a "pan-national supporting groundwork" for dialogue between the two Koreas in preparation for ultimate inter-Korean exchanges.

Regarding the ongoing process of transferring power from North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song to his son, Kim Chong-il, Pak said that the junior Kim has already firmly established himself as ruler of North Korea, both in name and reality. Since 1984, Kim Chong-il has proven that he has a grip on power by administering state affairs on 28 occasions, compared with 13 times for his father over the same period, Pak said.

NORTH DEVELOPING, DEPLOYING CHEMICAL WEAPONS

SK300122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Growing Arsenal"]

[Text] A recent report disclosed that North Korea had developed and deployed to forward bases large quantities of chemical and biological weapons for use in a war it might provoke. Development and production of these lethal agents was begun in the early 1980s. A fresh and shocking threat is now poised against us. Our military intelligence has confirmed that 180-250 tons of chemical and biological munitions are stored in some 170 tunnels just North of the military demarcation line. Such chemical agents and germs are far more destructive and inhuman than other means of conventional warfare. We are not prepared against them.

The "speed war" tactics of North Korean Communists call for a surprise pre-emptive strike by CBR weapons deep into South Korea, to be followed by an all-out invasion by land, sea and air routes. This blitzkrieg type of aggression is intended to turn the tide of war in Pyongyang's favor in a matter of less than a week. Both our military leadership and American allies have expressed concern over the likelihood of North Korea unleashing a chemical-biological attack on the Korean peninsula.

Chemical agents that cause bleeding, blisters, suffocation and nervous disorder are among the cruelest of arms humanity has invented. Likewise, germs would prove fatal by spreading epidemics. Employment of these weapons is criminal as well as morally repugnant.

A convention was signed by 40-odd countries in Geneva in 1952 to ban the manufacture and use of biological and chemical weapons. Communist governments did not accede to the international pact. The Soviet Union has often been condemned for using chemical bombs in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia. Members of the world community must join to make their voice heard to denounce and deter the continued development and production of CBR weapons by a few desperate nations in the Communist bloc. The further stockpiling and possible employment of such weapons would bring untold carnage and misery to mankind. The North Korean war machine is especially called upon to stop its CBR arms buildup. For our part, we in the South should be better prepared against the new growing menace.

ROK TOKYO EMBASSY TO PROBE TEXTBOOK CONTROVERSY

SK300059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 May 86 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday instructed the Korean Embassy in Tokyo to confirm a report that a Japanese Education Ministry panel has approved a new history textbook which glosses over Japan's military atrocities prior to and during World War II.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said it is difficult to understand why, if the report is true, the Japanese side is repeating such controversial steps. He noted the Japanese government completed the initial screening of all history textbooks in June 1984 by applying new criteria intended to correct distorted historical facts.

YI MIN-U ON RESULTS OF MEETING WITH NO TAE-U

SK300133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 86 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u said after the meeting that he confirmed the ruling camp's intention to revise the Constitution. Asked whether No made it clear that the ruling party intends to amend the basic law within this year, the major opposition party leader replied, "we agreed to rewrite the constitution at the earliest possible date." He added, "When a draft amendment is worked out by the end of this year, I think it doesn't matter if the referendum is delayed for a couple of months if a presidential election is to be held next year."

As to his proposed meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan, Yi said he believed that it will take place sometime next week. Asked if they discussed in depth the scope and the timing of the release of political prisoners, Yi replied, "The announcement that Chairman No himself could not reveal details because the government has to go through necessary steps."

As to the meaning of the "people's free choice of government" Yi only said, "I believe that we will have changes to have enough discussions on that matter." Party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said No clarified that it does not mean a specific type of government. Asked about the NDP's interpretation of the phrase, Hong said, "Our party has decided that a presidential system and a direct popular vote is the right method. But we agreed to discuss constitutional revision without any preconcept."

As to the time limit of the ad hoc parliamentary committee on the constitutional revision, Yi noted, "I said clearly that the special panel should finish its activities by Sept. 20 when the regular House session starts." However, Yi showed a flexible attitude by saying that if there is a progress, his party will not insist on the time limit. Yi added, "I was able to notice sincerity in Mr No's attitude."

The DJP chairman told reporters after the meeting that he has accepted the NDP president's demands to return the people the right to select their own government. "The reason is," No said, "that in a democratic country, the people may adopt whatever system they want, direct or indirect presidential election system, or a cabinet system."

As for the NDP's demands for a deadline of the activities of the House panel before the opening of the regular House session on Sept. 20, No said that "it would be of little use to set the deadline because the rival parties may be able to finish their compromise before then." No said that he had proposed to Yi that the House panel finish its activities as soon as possible.

The DJP chairman also promised to pay particular attention to the NDP president's demands for the release of political detainees. No went on, "I said, however, that it would be unreasonable to set the demands as preconditions, now that the ruling and opposition parties seek to make a grand compromise on the constitutional revision." "After listening to the NDP president request the release of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, I explained to him about what Rev. Mun had one during a students demonstration on the Seoul National University campus while Yi was on a U.S. tour," No said.

Asked if he thinks that the NDP had retreated from its earlier position on the constitution revision issue, No said, "I think that the NDP has taken a step forward for a compromise with us." As for the possibility for the breakthrough of the current political impasse with the exclusive talks between him and the NDP president, No said, "I could see that NDP president Yi was full of will to compromise, unlike in the past."

DJP, NKDP AGREE TO AD HOC CONSTITUTION PANEL

SK291333 Seoul YONHAP in English 1322 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP) -- Leaders of the ruling and opposition parties agreed in principle Thursday to form an ad hoc constitutional panel in the National Assembly during the forthcoming special Assembly session which opens early next month. No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), and Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), in their common recognition that all political problems facing the country should be solved through dialogue and compromise, shared the view that the proposed revision of the constitution ought to be handled and promoted in the National Assembly.

In a meeting over a dinner at the plaza hotel here, No promised to make positive efforts to arrange an exclusive meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and Yi as soon as possible, sources close to the meeting said. The two leaders discussed a variety of political issues, including the release of arrested dissidents and the schedule for the revision of the constitution, the sources said.

Yi demanded that an estimated 1,500 dissidents under arrest should be freed as early as possible now that the rival parties agreed to set up a constitutional panel in the National Assembly, according to the sources. No responded that the rival parties should make common efforts in order that the problem may be settled smoothly. The two leaders agreed to have their floor leaders to negotiate to fix the details on the formation of the proposed house constitutional committee.

The meeting, which was the first since last September, lasted for more than two hours. No is to have a similar meeting with Yi Man-sop, president of the minor Korea National Party, Friday.

MINTONGNYON 'ANTISTATE'; INVESTIGATION LAUNCHED

SK291048 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Regarding the United Masses Movement for Democratization and Unification [Mintongnyon] believed to have organized the Inchon riot, as an anitstate organization, the police have launched a full-scale investigation into this organization. On the basis of information gathered thus far by offices concerned, including the Public Prosecutor's Office, in the course of investigation, the police booked Kye Hun-Che, vice chairman of the Mintongnyon, on the evening of 28 May. Following this, the police also put other cadre members of the Mintongnyon, including chairman of the standing committee Yim Chae-chong and spokesman Kim Tong-chol on a wanted list. The police plan to take them into custody and question them as soon as they are arrested.

REV MUN ADMITS INVOLVEMENT IN INCHON RIOT

SK250134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 May 86 p 1

[Text] Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United Minjung (Masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification, conceded yesterday that the radical dissident group has been involved in the May 3 Inchon riot, according to police. He was quoted as saying to investigators that representatives of 23 organizations associated both the movement or "Mintongnyon" met last May 1 and agreed to stage a massive demonstration in the western port city. They also have decided to prepare placards, pickets and other materials needed for assemblies, according to the investigators.

However, Mun was quoted as saying that Mintongnyon had intended to stage a "peaceful" demonstration in Inchon. He reportedly said Mintongnyon had informed the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party of the demonstration plan before the party was scheduled to hold a rally in support of constitutional changes. Members of Mintongnyon have participated in other NKDP rallies as they pursue the same goals as those of the largest opposition party, Rev. Mun was quoted as saying.

He was arrested Friday for allegedly agitating students for campus unrest and attending illegal assemblies at Seoul National University.

Chang Ki-po, a senior member of Mintongnyon, was also reported to have acknowledged Mintongnyon's role in the Inchon incident.

The NKDP has asserted that thousands of "strange" youths had masterminded the Inchon riot.

The demonstrators set a fire to an office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, while injuring a number of policemen.

Chang faces arrest on charges of violating the National Security Law and the Law Governing Assemblies and Demonstrations.

MINMINTU SHIFTS ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE TO REVISION

SK300141 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 86 p 8

[Text] The "minmintu," one of the two leading militant students' bodies, was learned to have shifted its goal from the present anti-U.S. struggle to the revision of the Constitution, which would enable the people to elect the president directly. On a wall-size bulletin which was posted on the campus of Seoul National University, the popular direct presidential election is said to be the most urgent task for which the student body should converge its struggle. This, the paper said, will help isolate the present "dictatorial military" regime as well as foil U.S. attempts to hold Korea under its constant control. The "Minmintu" said on the poster, however, that the current anti-U.S. struggle is not popular among the masses.

Meanwhile, "Chamintu" in a new bulletin, argued against the Constitutional Amendment bid for direct presidential election on the ground that the masses are yet to be power conscious. The Constitutional amendment campaign should be aimed at forming a people's council ensuring the establishment of a "revolutionary provisional government by isolating the current military fascist regime and castrating the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

CHAMINTU RENOUNCES ANTI-U.S. FOCUS OF STRUGGLE

SK291317 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 29 May 86 p 7

[Excerpt] The Seoul National University [SNU] Chamintu Committee [The Committee for Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle for Independence and Democratization] is drawing attention by changing the focus of their slogan from "Antiwar, antinuclear, and Yankee go home," which it put forward from the beginning of the new semester for 1986, to "The struggle for constitutional revision for direct election.

In an article entitled "For the Proper Struggle for Constitutional Revision -- We Urge the Chonminhakyon [The National Democratic Student League for Anti-Imperialist and Antifascist Struggle]" carried by the 22 May issue of its organ HAEBANG SONON [DECLARATION OF LIBERATION], the SNU Chamintu Committee maintained that "calling for a constitutional revision for a direct election system is to isolate the present regime and to crush the neocolonialist reorganization attempt of the United States which is manipulating the bicameral administration system," and said that "the struggle for a constitutional revision for a direct election system is the only struggle existing on the Korean peninsula at present and that this is the only thing for which a mass struggle is possible."

Also, according to a large-charactered poster paper put on the freedom wall of the Social Science College on 26 May, this committee reflected that "the student movement of the SNU for the past 3-month period has been rampant with an anti-U.S. sentiment without principle and an extreme idealism," and criticized that "the present anti-U.S. front is not mass-oriented." The large-charactered poster paper dated 28 May also maintained that "the popular masses express all of their struggle through a constitutional revision for direct election, and that everything that does not call for a constitutional revision for a direct election system is leftist inclined."

STUDENT MOVEMENT MEMBERS UNDER HOUSE ARREST

SK230952 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 23 May 86 p 11

[Text] The police decided to place under house arrest 130 core members of the student movement at some 10 universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University [SNU], Korea University, Yonsei University, Songgyungwan University, and Sogang University, who are expected to participate in the great all-citizen debate on the current situation scheduled to be held on the SNU campus on 23 May. The police also decided to keep tabs on 32 off-stage personages, members of such off-stage organizations as the United Masses Movement for Democratization and Unification [Mintongnyon], the Council for Promotion of Democratization [CPD], and the Chonggye Garment Trade Union, who have either been invited or are expected to participate in this great debate meeting and keep them quarantined if they ever appear on the SNU campus.

In preparation for cases in which students and young members of these off-stage organizations may try to commit arson, throw themselves from buildings, inflict wounds on themselves, or stage sit-ins in buildings after occupying them, the police asked the school authorities to post faculty members in such places as the library and halls housing student organizations, places that are expected to be the targets of student activities described above, and have fire-extinguishing and life-saving equipment on hand. In this connection, the school authorities at SNU convened an extraordinary meeting of the college deans on the morning of 23 May and decided to keep the library closed for 3 days beginning today.

Beginning on the evening of 22 May, the police began to check up on people entering the leaving SNU via the front and back gates of the school by deploying plainclothes policemen. The police also posted policemen along the areas around the school in preparation for outsiders who might try to participate in the debate meeting.

In the meantime, on the evening of 22 May, in connection with the great all-citizen debate on the current situation that students were expected to hold on 23 May, school authorities of SNU, Korea University, Yonsei University, Songgyungwan University, and Sogang University searched such places as halls housing student organizations, rooms used by the students for their group activities, and administration offices that students might have selected for their attack. They found some picket signs and leaflets in these places. SNU students had earlier planned to hold the great all-citizen debate on the current situation for democratic constitutional revision and making the nation independent in the Acropolis Plaza on Kwanak Campus [nickname of SNU] at 1300 on 23 May.

In the meantime, students who organized a nocturnal sit-in in the SNU library on the evening of 22 May said that they had sent letters to Mintongnyon, the Seoul trade union council, the Incheon trade union council the Catholic Peasant Association, the Federation of Democratic Youths, the CPD, and other off-stage organizations, as well as to the student bodies of all universities and colleges throughout the country, inviting them to participate in the great debate meeting. They also said that letters of invitation had been sent to Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam, Ham Sok-hon, and Chang Ki-pyo.

Some 900 SNU students staged a nocturnal sit-in in Room No 5 on the sixth floor of the school library at about 1700 on 22 May, soon after the student "May Festival" came to an end. They voluntarily dispersed from the sit-in site at about 0900 on 23 May.

Under the direction of such students as Yi Myong-chae, 22, a senior majoring in economics at SNU, who is chairman of the Committee for the Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence and Antifascist Struggle for Democratization [Chamintu] of SNU; Kim San-ha, 22, a senior majoring in engineering, who is the chairman of the anti-Imperialist and Antifascist Struggle Committee for the Nation and Democratization [Minmintu]; and Hwang Il-su, 22, a senior majoring in anthropology, who is the acting president of the SNU student body, the SNU students forced their way into the library through the emergency staircase leading to the library room on the sixth floor. After they occupied the library, the students built barricades in front of windows and doors with desks and chairs.

Following this, the students hung placards from the windows that read "Down with the pro-U.S. dictator, the archvillain of the Kwangju massacre" and "Sign a peace agreement and remove nuclear bases," and then arranged an incense burner in memory of Yi Tong-su, who killed himself on 20 May by setting himself on fire. On this evening, the students heard reports on the self-immolation of Yi Tong-su and on the results of the seizure of the USIS building in Pusan. They also decided to let the two committees, Chamintu and Minmintu, jointly lead the students in any future action through debate of the two committees, discussing how to successfully hold the great all-citizen debate on the current situation.

At about 0200 in the morning of 23 May, Mrs Kim Chun-ok, president of a group of parents whose children are imprisoned, sneaked onto the campus unnoticed and appealed to the students to unite. Later, several more people, including students from other universities and workers, joined forces with the students already engaged in the sit-in.

POLICE SAY PUSAN USIS OCCUPIERS ALL STUDENTS

SK240019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 May 86 p 8

[Text] Pusan -- A senior police officer says that the students who stormed the U.S. Cultural Center here Wednesday, have no non-student background forces. Kwon Pok-kyong, director general of the Pusan police bureau, said yesterday that the incident was, however, master-minded by three student leaders of Seoul National University, placed on a wanted list nationwide in connection with the case. The three are Yi Myong-chae, 20, chairman of the hardline "Chamintu" student group; Ho Yong-ku, 22, chairman of the struggle committee for a democratic constitution; and Pak Song-kun, 22, chairman of the committee for the liberation of workers, all SNU seniors, according to him. Investigation will go on to detect whether the 21 students violated the National Security Act, he said.

2D SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENT DIES OF BURN INJURIES

SK270047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 May 86 p 8

[Text] Yi Chae-ho, one of the two Seoul National students who carried out self-immolation in the heat of antigovernment protest on April 28, died yesterday at Hangang Songsin Hospital yesterday. Yi had been under intensive care at the hospital. He had skin tissue from his mother transplanted twice. He died at 3:40 p.m.

A political science major, Yi doused himself with petroleum and carried out the violent suicidal act along with his colleague Kim Se-chin. Kim died on May 3. Yi's funeral will be held tomorrow and his body will be buried in his hometown in Kwangju.

STUDENTS HURL GASOLINE FIRE-BOMBS AT KORAM BANK

SK290219 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 May 86 p 8

[Text] A group of some 100 college students hurled gasoline fire bombs at the Chonhodong branch of the KorAm Bank Tuesday evening.

The students, all from Seoul National University, charged into a road near the Chonhodong intersection on the eastern outskirts of Seoul around 7:10 p.m. and marched about 100 meters before tossing five fire bombs at the bank building. Little damage has been inflicted on the facility, bank officials said yesterday. According to the officials, the demonstrators shouted anti-American slogans. The bank is a joint venture established between Korea's big corporations and the Bank of America.

SNU CHRISTIAN STUDENTS CALL FOR RECONCILIATION

SK280052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 May 86 p 8

[Text] Amidst the growing campus radicalism, a group of devout Christian students are preaching the spirit of reconciliation for the sake of campus stability.

Thirty members of the seven religious student groups at Seoul National University came to their campus around 8 a.m. yesterday and handed out a pamphlet titled, "Who are the masters of this nation?" to student passers-by.

In the printed material, the students state the responsibility for the current campus chaos and the national trial rests with "myself," not with either the government or other students.

They appealed for "love and reconciliation" to help resolve the current controversies and to lay a firm foundation for a liberal democracy.

The students held what they called "Jesuit Crusade" in the university campus shortly before freshman Yi Tong-su immolated himself in an antigovernment protest last Tuesday.

They put forth a 10-point code of conduct for creating a healthy campus climate. It appeals to college students as a whole to:

- Establish correct views on statehood and the world.
- Make it a habit to greet faculty members before or after classes.
- Pick up cigarette butts and garbages during lunch time every day.
- Actively participate in the blood donation campaign.

Turning to the government and its party, the religious students asked them to meet with activists and listen attentively to what they have to say and try to reflect it on the government policy.

KPRAF POLITICAL CHIEF ARTICLE ON PRK-SRV ALLIANCE

BK290944 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0440 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 May (SPK) -- Following is an article by El Vansarat, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chief of the KPRAF General Political Department, on the PRK's glorious traditions, presented in connection with the fifth partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia:

The situation in Cambodia prompted the KPRK to define, at its fourth and fifth congresses, the strategic task of the Cambodian revolution as follows: to defend national independence, build the country, and advance it toward socialism, with emphasis on the defense of the fatherland and the preservation of the revolutionary gains.

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) is the continuator of the traditions of the Issrak army and of its glorious cause.

The 7 January 1979 victory reestablished relations between the military and the civilians that the Polpotists had sabotaged. The population is on the side of these revolutionary armed forces and the Vietnamese volunteer soldiers in many ways: in combat, in setting up the people's national defense, as well as in national defense and reconstruction efforts. The military -- officers as well as the rank and file -- are the servants of the people, always ready to make sacrifices in their interests.

One of Cambodia's special features is the succession of four different political regimes within a short span of history: Sihanouk's feudalism, Lon Nol's militarism, Pol Pot's genocidal fascism, and then the current people's revolutionary regime.

Under Sihanouk, Lon Nol, and Pol Pot, the caste system, bureaucratism, and unpopularity had the force of law. The administration and the army regarded the masses paternally. Worse still, under Pol Pot, the army was converted into a bunch of executioners. This state of affairs had a great impact on the Cambodian population of all strata as well as on many cadres and party members. Bureaucratism and the superiority complex, since they could undermine the union and the relations between the military and civilians, must be combatted at all times and in any form.

Another special character of the Cambodian revolution after 7 January 1979 is that, marked by the collapse of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, revolutionary power was established. First of all, as required by conditions, this power was set up at the top before spreading to the bottom. The revolutionary bases had been dismantled by the Polpotists and true revolutionaries eliminated. The Angkar (organization) expanded its influence down to the "khum" and "phum" level in order to take care of the population.

At present, in an attempt to keep a tight rein on the population, the enemy resorts to terrorism and increases its clandestine forces. This is why it is especially important for the revolutionary power to intensify the sensitization work among the masses and to encourage them to exercise their right to collective mastery. This task also falls on the revolutionary armed forces and is as important for them as their combat duty. Sometimes, under certain circumstances, it even turns out to be the most important. The KPRAF, be they regional or regular, must be good at combat as well as at working with the masses.

The KPRAF, since their founding, have always combatted within the framework of the strategic Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia alliance, especially beside the Vietnamese volunteers on the Cambodian soil. Regarding the special Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity, the KPRP affirmed during its fifth congress: "The history of the Cambodian revolution has shown in the past half a century that its victories rely on the alliance of the Cambodian and Vietnamese revolutions and that failure would be inescapable if that alliance were undermined and narrow-minded nationalism appeared."

The reactionary forces, wherever they might be, seek to join with the imperialist forces in order to realize their designs. Thus, in order to succeed, the revolutions must unite with each other, must rely on the socialist community supported by the Soviet Union, and must seek to win the sympathy and support of progressive peoples the world over. For the KPRP, to unite and cooperate in all fields with the USSR and other socialist countries is a matter of principle, a strategy. To imbue the Cambodian Armed Forces with the feelings of international solidarity based on internationalism and Marxism-Leninism and to associate true patriotism with authentic internationalism is at the heart of our concerns.

The KPRAF embark on cultivating their sense of international solidarity which is growing with each passing day. The Cambodia-Vietnam militant alliance continues to grow stronger on Cambodian soil despite the enemy's sabotage attempts.

DEPARTING SRV VOLUNTEERS CROSS INTO SRV

BK281335 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1125 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 28 -- At 14:30 hrs the last car of the convoy carrying the Vietnamese Army volunteers of the departing divisional group 98 crossed the Kampuchean border into Vietnamese soil at Tinh Bien District, Angiang Province.

Just a few kilometres from the Kampuchean border some 5,000 people representing 12 million people in the eight Mekong Delta provinces of Vietnam gathered in a meeting to welcome back the Vietnamese Army volunteers who had fulfilled their internationalist duty in Kampuchea.

Present at the meeting were Tran The Lee, Vo Thai Bao, respectively president and vice president of the people's committee of An Giang Province, and Nguyen Van Thanh, deputy head of the political section of the Military Region 9, as well as representatives of various local services and mass organizations.

Speaking on the occasion, Nguyen Van Thanh warmly hailed the divisional group 98 of the Vietnamese Army volunteers who just brilliantly accomplished their mission, and welcome its victories as the victories of the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity and friendship. We are firmly convinced that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea, which have grown in strength, will continue to grow up and that the solidarity between the three Indochinese countries will consolidate with every passing day and become an important factor for guaranteeing stability and peace in Southeast Asia".

In his reply, Brigadier General Truong Minh Thong, commander of the repatriating group, pledged that all officers and combatants of his unit would do their best to accomplish new tasks entrusted by the party and people of Vietnam.

Earlier before setting their foot on Vietnamese land, the Vietnamese Army volunteers were farewelled by 4,000 Kampucheans at a meeting at Krivong District, Takeo Province of Kampuchea, where moving scenes were witnessed like those at the Phnom Penh farewell ceremony this morning.

183 ENEMY SOLDIERS PUT OUT OF ACTION

BK291415 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 May 86

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] According to reports from various battlefields throughout the country, in the 26 battles fought out last week our KPRAF and the Vietnamese volunteers closely cooperated in putting out of action 183 enemy soldiers of all stripes, including 88 killed on the spot, 24 captured, and 71 persuaded to break rank with the enemy. We also seized 64 assorted guns, 120 mines, and a large quantity of war materiel.

VOK ASSAILS PARTIAL SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK230708 (Cladestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 23 May 86

[Political comentary: "Vietnam Resorts to an Old Trick Because It Faces an Impasse"]

[Text] The occupation of, and control over, Cambodia by Vietnamese forces is the root cause of the problems in Cambodia. This is an irrefutable truth. For this reason, the UN resolutions and the International Conference on Kampuchea as well as the ASEAN association have all demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia, for they hold that this is the key to ending the conflict in Cambodia.

Moreover, the CGDK's 8-point peace plan, calling for a 2-phase Vietnamese troop pullout, and free elections under UN supervision, has also won full support of the world community, which regards this peace proposal as a most flexible and reasonable offer for a political settlement of the Cambodian conflict. The world believes that Vietnam would certainly accept this peace plan, but it turned out that Vietnam immediately rejected the proposal without wasting any time studying it. This rejection has been strongly criticized by world opinion.

For this reason, Vietnam has been forced to resort to another old trick in an attempt to fool the opinion of the Cambodian people and that of the world. What trick is it? Vietnam has invited observers to witness what it calls a partial troop withdrawal from Cambodia as part of its purported desire to pull out troops little by little until all of them are eventually withdrawn from Cambodia. The communique on the planned withdrawal of another contingent of troops from Cambodia and the invitation to international observers to witness this troop pullout are a threadbare sleight-of-hand trick used so many times by the Vietnamese since they invaded and occupied Cambodia.

We hold that in so doing, the Vietnamese have done the right thing for themselves as a pretext to make public opinion see that they really intend to withdraw from Cambodia. However, it is not the right thing for the Cambodian people and the international community. Past partial troop withdrawals, as well as the currently planned pullout, have been carried out with much fanfare. We however wonder why Vietnam continues to resort to the same old trick? We wonder why the Vietnamese leaders continue to be deaf to the exposure of these troops withdrawals? In fact, any one knows that these Vietnamese troop withdrawals from Cambodia are merely rotations of troops by replacing the wounded, disabled, or combat-weary Vietnamese troops with fresh ones.

The Vietnamese leaders themselves have not ignored such sleights of hand having been widely exposed. Why, then, does Vietnam continue to follow the same old rut? Anyway, let us not rack our brains for an answer: It is merely because Vietnam is facing an impasse. It does not have any new trick to counter the correct and reasonable proposal advanced by the tripartite coalition government of Cambodia, the legitimate government of the Cambodian people. For this reason, Vietnam is forced to resort to its worn-out book of preaching though it is well aware that in so doing it will not escape from blows dealt by national and international opinion, for the truth is known to all.

Vietnamese, your trick is in vain. It can only further expose your odious, rotting nature, for all Khmer, who are the masters of the country, do not believe that you sincerely wish to pull your troops out of Cambodia and to hand the right over to the Cambodian people to determine their own national destiny. Therefore, the duty toward the nation of all Khmer children belonging to whatever factions is to unite as one body in the struggle to drive out the Vietnamese until they can no longer endure their desperate situation and are forced to withdraw from Cambodia.

VODK COMMENTS ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK280516 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 May 86

[Station commentary: "The Partial Troop Withdrawal of the Le Duan Vietnamese Clique Is a Deceitful Lie"]

[Text] Each year, after announcing that they will withdraw some troops from Cambodia, the Vietnamese always send reinforcements to replace those soldiers who were killed, wounded, or have deserted during battles in the dry season. This year, as in previous years, along with their declaration on the so-called partial troop withdrawal, the Vietnamese have started sending fresh troops to Cambodia.

In early May, 130 truckloads of fresh troops, along with tanks and many artillery pieces, were sent to Cambodia; 80 truckloads were brought in along Route 22 from Tay Ninh to Krek [Kompong Cham Province] and were deployed from Chup, Suong, along route 73, Chhuk, and Tuol Snuol to Kroch Chhma district seat; the other 50 truckloads were brought along Route 13 from Song Be to Snuol and were deployed in Kratie provincial seat and along the Mekong river down to Chhlong district. Furthermore, many hundreds of Vietnamese families were brought in to settle in Cambodia.

This clearly shows that the Hanoi Vietnamese do not want to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. They still stubbornly continue trying to resolve the issue through military force so as to occupy Cambodia forever. As for the annual partial troop withdrawals from Cambodia, these are only crude lies. On the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia during the past 8th dry season, the Vietnamese plan to launch large-scale attacks was shamefully defeated. This has created greater difficulties for the Vietnamese than in any previous years. This is because:

1. Cambodian resistance forces are intensifying their attacks against the Vietnamese everywhere in the country, including Pohnom Penh, the area around Phnom Penh, and the area east of the Mekong river which the Vietnamese consider as their safe zone. The Vietnamese were unable to resist these attacks. Furthermore, 26,000 Vietnamese soldiers have been killed or wounded by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army; another 12,168 soldiers deserted. The Vietnamese therefore lack a lot of fighting force to shore up their deteriorating situation on the battlefield in Cambodia.

2. Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and commune and village officials forced to serve the Vietnamese have revolted and turned back against the Vietnamese aggressors more vigorously everywhere. They have killed 2,684 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; 19,575 of these compatriots have fled home. This has greatly worried the Vietnamese and deprived them of extra forces to resist our National Army's attacks throughout Cambodia.

It is clear that to face this serious situation, this year the Le Duan Vietnamese authorities would not dare withdraw some troops from Cambodia. Instead they will send in fresh troops and Vietnamese nationals in greater numbers to intensify the massacre of Cambodian people and increase their occupation in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people appeal to the international community to punish this activity of the Le Duan Vietnamese more vigorously and to continue to pressure Vietnam even more, economically, politically, and diplomatically, to force Vietnam to abandon its aggressive ambition in Cambodia and to agree to negotiate a political solution to the Cambodian issue in accordance with the 8-point proposal of the tripartite CGDK.

'DEFENSE WALL' DERIDED; SRV SAID AT 'IMPASSE'

BK300153 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 May 86

["Short Commentary": "The Vietnamese Enemy's Farce about Bringing Journalists To Visit the Western Border Region Cannot Cover up Vietnam's Difficulty and Complete Impasse in Cambodia"]

[Text] A few days ago the Vietnamese enemy aggressors staged a farce in which they invited a number of foreign journalists to see what they call the defense wall along Cambodia's western border. The objective of this farce was to fool and dupe world opinion into believing that the situation in Cambodia is calm, that Vietnam is in full control of the Cambodian battlefield, and that this defense wall can prevent the DK army and guerrillas from attacking the Vietnamese in the interior of the country. They hoped thereby, to make up for their shameful defeat during the just-ended 8th dry season.

However, military observers are of the opinion that this Vietnamese defense wall can in no way ensure security in the interior of Cambodia. DK National Army combatants continue to conduct vigorous attacks against the Vietnamese in the interior, especially in areas around Phnom Penh and around the Tonle Sap lake, causing a permanent state of panic and fear among the Vietnamese. In fact, recently the Vietnamese have declared a state of emergency and stepped up defense measures in Phnom Penh. Is this not because of the lack of security? Therefore, the Vietnamese farce about bringing journalists to visit Poipet cannot fool anybody nor can it cover up their defeat and complete impasse in Cambodia.

Realities on the Cambodian battlefield, where our National Army is continuing actively to attack the Vietnamese everywhere and in which the Vietnamese have failed to launch any major offensive in the western border region despite all their efforts to do so during the recent 8th dry season, most clearly reflect their unstoppable headlong slide toward collapse and their lack of security throughout Cambodia, including Phnom Penh.

FURTHER ON SRV SHELLING OF REFUGEE CAMP

Protest to UN

BK300750 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 30 May 86 p 1

[Text] Thailand will protest to the United Nations the Vietnamese shelling of a Kampuchean refugee camp yesterday that left up to 12 people killed, Information Department Deputy Director General Pratchayathawi Tawethikun said this morning.

Thailand will also invite ambassadors for a briefing on the events at Site 8 which showed "the cruelty of Vietnam and its insistence on the use of force," he added.

In a separate interview, newly appointed Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut accused Vietnam of shelling the camp in order to push refugees deeper into Thailand.

Mr Pratchayathawi said Thailand would raise the topic of border problems for discussion with Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son during his visit here next week, from June 4-6, he said.

Addressing a press conference, Mr Pratchayathawi said Vietnamese infantrymen firing from Phnum Nu in Poipet used a variety of artillery guns to fire a total of 15 rounds into Thailand.

Military sources earlier said seven rounds, from 105 and 122 mm guns, landed in the civilian encampment at Site 8 that holds some 20,000 dependents of the confused with the situation, he added. [sentence as published]

Mr Prachayathawi said between 9-12 people were killed in the shelling but Western aid officials said 11 died and 40 were wounded.

The shelling, Mr Pratchayathawi said, followed a bolstering of forces in Poipet in preparation for a drive against resistance forces.

These developments show that Vietnam has so far been unsuccessful in its efforts against the resistance and that it is still confused about the situation, he added.

Gen Chawalit said Vietnamese forces were now fighting in small units since the withdrawal further inside Kampuchea of the bulk of troops earlier posted to the border.

Mr Pratchayathawi said the protest note being sent to the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar would be circulated to other UN members.

Meanwhile, from line reports said the situation at Site 8 was quiet with most refugees who had scattered into the surrounding countryside making their way back to the encampment.

However, there were reports that an estimated 2,000 refugees were refusing to go back for fear of reprisals of yesterday's shelling.

Earlier reports suggested some local Khmer Rouge commanders, on security grounds, were opposed to a proposal to merge two satellite camps housing mainly combatants with Site 8 proper.

Death Toll Put at 12

BK300101 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 May 86, pp 1,2

[Text] Twelve Khmers were killed and scores of others wounded yesterday in the artillery attack on a Kampuchean refugee camp on the Thai-Kampuchean border. About seven Vietnamese heavy shells struck Site 8 Camp in Aranyaprathet.

A senior official of the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) said here that 12 displaced Kampucheans were killed and 40 wounded, 13 of them critically when heavy fighting broke out yesterday morning. The UNBRO has been feeding about 242,000 Kampucheans along the border.

Thai military officers at the border said the shelling followed a nearby skirmish between Khmer Rouge fighters and Vietnamese troops.

They said a barrage of 105 mm and 122 mm shells blasted several homes in the middle of Site 8 where about 30,000 Kampucheans were housed.

"About seven shells landed as they were eating breakfast. Everyone panicked and ran for their lives," said a Thai army officer. Three other shells landed just outside the camp, international relief workers said.

A senior official of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), giving the casualty report, said 11 people were killed, including two children and 14 wounded, seven of them seriously.

ICRC officials earlier put the death toll at more than 20 and 41 injured. The ICRC is responsible for medical emergencies in the Thai-Kampuchean border camps.

The UNBRO official said the wounded Kampucheans were moved by ICRC officials to its hospitals at Khao I-Dang camp in Ta Phraya, Prachinburi.

He said the shells were fired from the Kampuchean side and possibly by Vietnamese troops who were fighting back a Khmer Rouge attack on their positions in Kampuchea last weekend.

"The incident is the most violent in the past nine months," said the official. Vietnamese forces left border camps virtually untouched during the just ended six-month dry season.

At the height of the shelling, officials of relief agencies which work under the UNBRO were ordered to move out of the camp while the Kampucheans were running for shelters. However, the official said the shelling did not last very long and the situation was back to normal.

Site 8 lies in a flat terrain near the foot of a mountain, about 50 kms south of Aranyaprathet, housing about 30,000 civilian Khmers. Two other military camps of the Khmer resistance force fighting the Vietnamese are situated near Site 8.

Reporters saw nine dismembered bodies where the shells left six two-metre holes. At least nine bamboo and thatched-roofed huts were destroyed and perhaps two dozen other damaged. Heavy rains kept other structures from burning down.

In the early afternoon, the camp was virtually deserted as most of the Kampuchians, bearing clothes, pots, mosquito nets and other belongings on heads and shoulders, fled into the maize fields of Thai villagers one to two kilometres away. Later reports said most had returned to the camp.

Thai military officers at the scene put the casualties at 11 dead and about 30 wounded. The officers, who declined to be named, said the 122 mm and 105 mm artillery shells were fired from Phnom Mak Hoeun in Kampuchea about 8-12 kms from Site 8.

Army Official Statement

BK291254 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 29 May 86

[29 May statement by Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut to public relations department reporters -- recorded]

[Text] A clash took place at about 0800 today in Cambodia between patriotic CGDK and Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces. The clash site was about 6 km from the Thai-Cambodian border opposite Ta Ngoc Hill. Heavy fighting resulted in about eight RPG shells landing in the refugee camp called Site 8, which is located on a foothill about 1-2 km in Thai territory, instantly killing nine Cambodian refugees -- seven adults and two children -- and wounding many others in the crowded camp. This triggered considerable confusion among the refugees who tried to flee the camp. Burapha Force soldiers were sent to restore order, and wounded refugees were sent to receive treatment.

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS LATEST REFUGEE FIGURES

BK291204 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The following is a report by the Supreme Command Information Office on the number of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons during the period from 15 to 22 May. The number of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons at the Thai-Cambodian border areas stands at 253,404. Of the number, 56,009 were detained in the area north of Ubon Ratchathani, Sisaket, Surin, and Buriram Provinces; 182,393 in the central area of Prachin Buri Province; and 15,002 in the southern area of Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces. Third countries have agreed to take 1,051 of those refugees and displaced persons. Of that number, 790 will go to the United States, 187 to Australia, 41 to the Netherlands, 21 to New Zealand, and 12 to France.

POLICE SEIZE LARGE ARMS CACHE IN NORTHEAST

BK300317 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 May 86 p 3

[Text] Nong Khai -- A large cache of war weapons, believed destined for communist insurgents, was seized yesterday near a village in Phon Phisai District, police reported.

No arrests were made in the seizure made by local police following a tip-off that a large shipment of war weapons would be smuggled across the Mekong River from Laos for delivery to insurgents of a communist splinter group at Don Montdaeng village in Tambon Ponpaeng.

A police team discovered the secret cache about two kilometers from the village.

The seized weapons included two recoilless rifles and 1,350 rounds of ammunition, two M-79 grenade launchers and 54 grenades, dozens of hand grenades, four M-16 assault rifles and 8,820 rounds of ammunition, 14 landmines and other explosive devices.

Police believe the weapons were meant for the Thai People's Revolutionary Movement, a communist faction composed of Thai, Laotian and Vietnamese insurgents.

ATHIT TO VISIT HAWAII; TIGHT SECURITY FOR PREM

BK300333 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek has told a close friend that he has lost interest in politics and is leaving for Hawaii after he officially transfers his duties as Army commander-in-chief to his successor Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut next Wednesday, sources said. The sources said Gen Athit, who was dismissed as Army C-in-C on Tuesday, plans to visit his daughter, Khun Wenika, who is studying in Hawaii.

Gen Athit is said to have played an important role in the formation of the United Democratic Party [UDP] of former Social Action Party MP Buntheng Thongsawat, whose moves in Parliament helped defeat the government on May 1. Some political observers believed that Gen Athit would take over the UDP leadership one day. But after his dismissal, the Supreme Commander told the press that he would not contest the election despite calls for him to run in Loei Province.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon returned to Bangkok yesterday morning amid extremely tight security from Nakhon Ratchasima where he spent the last three days.

Gen Prem was all smiles as he stepped down from the Avro 748 military plane to meet a welcoming party of senior military and government officials. In addition to Gen Prem's own guards, soldiers armed with submachine guns provided a tight security cordon at the airport. Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM Praphan Thupatemi, his wife Khunying Wanida, and Gen Chawalit were in the group welcoming the prime minister. Gen Athit was not present at the airport, reportedly because he had to preside over a naval exercise in Samut Prakan Province. Security guards prohibited reporters and photographers from getting close to Gen Prem. One of his close aides told newsmen earlier that the prime minister would not give an interview.

Gen Chawalit said Gen Prem did not discuss any specific issue with the senior officials in the welcoming party. Gen Prem went straight from the airport to his Sisao Thewet residence accompanied by a convoy of security men. His aides said Gen Prem is expected to return to Nakhon Ratchasima this evening or tomorrow to attend a funeral there.

FURTHER REACTION TO NEW ARMY COMMANDER

SIAM RAT Editorial

BK291010 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 29 May 86 p 5

[Editorial: "Welcome the New Army Commander"]

[Text] A royal proclamation countersigned by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon was announced on 27 May. It appoints Army Chief of Staff Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as the new army commander.

First of all, we wish to congratulate the new army commander. We hope that he will best perform the duty assigned to him in the spirit of a democratic soldier in a democratic era.

A reshuffle of the Armed Forces, especially the appointments of the commanders, is a normal procedure governed by law, military rule, and regulations. It is a known fact that a new army commander has to be appointed as the former commander, Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, will retire in 3 months after not receiving approval for a 2d year's extension beyond retirement age. Gen Athit himself was aware of this and had been preparing to be relieved from this duty.

As for the newly appointed army chief, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, he must have also known that in 3 months time he would be made army chief and presumably he must have also been preparing himself for that responsibility.

There has been criticism that this reshuffle was carried out in such a swift and thus suspicious manner despite an annual reshuffle scheduled to take place soon.

That is the only question concerning the new appointment. We believe that Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon who countersigned the royal proclamation must have good reason for it based on the interests of the country although he might not disclose it to us.

The reasoning is not known. We therefore do not want to comment on it. We do wish to remind that this reshuffle was announced by royal proclamation and therefore should not be the issue of speculation by others except the prime minister who should be the only person to disclose the reasoning behind the decision as he is the one who countersigned the order. Speculations by others will only create confusion and misunderstanding.

We see the pictures and statements of the new and the old army commanders during their meeting, after the royal appointment had been announced, as a good omen for the Thai Armed Forces. They have worked closely together in the past and the new army commander declared his intention to continue what had been undertaken by the former army commander.

We are happy and pleased with the pictures we saw and the words we heard from both of them.

We cheerfully welcome the new army commander who, right after he was appointed army chief, made it clear that he is a democratic soldier.

NAEO NA Editorial

BK281116 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 28 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The Army Commander"]

[Text] It is undeniable that the post of army commander is politically important in Thailand. This post is not particularly important in developed nations like the United States and European countries.

In the past an army commander could change the prime minister and cabinet members. Previously it was a given that no prime minister or government would last more than a few days without the support of the army commander. It was no surprise that most of the army commanders later became prime ministers. By royal command General Chawalit Yongchaiyut has now been appointed the new army commander succeeding General Athit Kamlang-ek, who now served only in the post of supreme commander. Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut is scheduled to retire from military service in 1992. If things proceed as they should, he will have 6 years to head the army.

Under the present circumstances Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut is playing an important role in determining the development of democracy in the country. It is generally known that the new army commander is a genuine adherent of democracy. He has supported democratic rule. For this reason it is believed that the Army, from now on, will serve as the foundation of a democratic system which can lead the country to prosperity.

Our country is facing all kinds of economic and military challenges. We need leaders who are capable of handling such problems. We sincerely welcome the new army commander, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

1ST ARMY REGION COMMANDER CALLS ON CHAWALIT

BK300203 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 May 86 p 3

[Text] Commander of the First Army Region Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit made a courtesy call on newly-appointed Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday shortly after his return from Europe. Lt Gen Phichit congratulated Gen Chawalit on his promotion and the two had a private talk for about 10 minutes at the army chief's Phut Tan residence. Lt Gen Phichit later told reporters that Gen Chawalit asked for cooperation during the talk. But he did not go into details.

The regional army commander, a loyal supporter of former army chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, said he learnt about Gen Chawalit's appointment while he was on the plane back to Bangkok. Lt Gen Phichit was with a team of students of the National Defence College on a tour of Europe. Lt Gen Phichit declined to comment on Gen Athit's removal and the appointment of his successor. Gen Chawalit was heard asking Lt Gen Phichit to help him in discharging his duties. The meeting was reportedly friendly. More military officials and other well-wishers yesterday continued to stream into Gen Chawalit's house to congratulate him.

FURTHER ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM DRIVE

In Army Units

BK280959 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] To date, the self-criticism and criticism drive at military regional and equivalent levels has been carried out in 21 party committees of various military regions, army corps, military services, and armed branches. Most of the standing bodies of these units' party committees have prepared the contents of self-criticism well in advance for responsible party committee echelons and organs to contribute their views.

Certain military regions have reviewed critical opinions obtained from the party committees of the provinces under their jurisdiction while various Army corps have done so from those of the provinces and districts in which they are stationed before filling them in the self-criticism and criticism bulletins of their party committees.

Some conferences have been held with a spirit of struggling straightforwardly against all shortcomings and weaknesses and examining them unsparingly along with concentrating on major issues that are important to the improvement of the quality of various units and party organizations.

The self-criticism and criticism drive has produced initial results and has had the tendency to develop satisfactorily. Some units have adopted specific regulations and measures to correct shortcomings and, as a result, they have won the confidence of their cadres and party members.

The standing body of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee has urged all party committee echelons to develop strong points and overcome existing weaknesses, as well as to replenish the substance of self-criticism and criticism in a most profound manner aimed at improving the quality of the self-criticism and criticism drive and achieving better results in the struggle to correct weaknesses among various units and party organizations.

While conducting self-criticism and criticism, all party committee echelons must continue seeking an increasingly profound understanding of the aim, need, and substance of the self-criticism and criticism drive and must promptly detect what they have not yet achieved, or else have achieved at a level not as high as expected, and deviations and shortcomings so that countermeasures can be adopted. They must not conduct self-criticism and criticism perfunctorily without trying to correct the shortcomings and weaknesses that have been discovered or to settle the critical opinions and legitimate aspirations of the masses when they have the opportunity to do so.

Those units which have already conducted self-criticism and criticism among their party committee echelons should draw on the experience and evaluate the results of self-criticism and criticism and should adopt decisive measures to correct shortcomings immediately in order to effect practical changes.

Units which are still preparing for the self-criticism and criticism drive should learn from the experience acquired by those already conducted the drive and should honestly prepare the substance of self-criticism and criticism in accordance with the actual situation among themselves and their party organizations.

In Lang Son Province

OW281433 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] In the current self-criticism and criticism drive in Lang Son, many opinions have asserted the basic strengths and shortcomings of the party organization leadership and of each comrade member of the provincial party committee.

Over the past 3 years, in view of the difficulties in our country's general situation and that on the border, where we have had to cope with the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, the Lang Son provincial party organization has remained firm, united and of one mind, and has upheld its will to fight, brought about new changes for the better -- especially in consolidating the border defense line -- promoted agricultural and forestry production, and discarded many outmoded customs.

The Long Son provincial party committee has also pointed out many deficiencies, such as inferior leadership quality, the lack of a contingent of cadres and party members with daring thoughts and action, who know how to organize, how to implement tasks, and who dare to accept responsibility. Negative phenomena in the economy, society, and state organs remain heavy, and serious at times and in some places. However, problem solving by the provincial party committee remains slow, and lacks resolution and decisiveness. Subjectivity and lack of vigilance remain serious in some places. Many cases of violation of discipline and law have not been handled correctly and in a timely manner. Lack of responsiveness, closeness, timeliness, and positivity has been noted in ideological work.

Continuing the criticism drive and remedying shortcomings, the Lang Son provincial party committee, for the immediate future, centers on the implementation of three major issues. Continuing to provide guidance for good implementation of the self-criticism and criticism drive within the entire party organization, in all party echelons, and among key cadres at all levels; immediately and definitely resolving violations involving quality, leadership style and cadre policy; revamping organizations; perfecting apparatuses; correctly assigning cadres; and renovating workstyle and methods.

The Lang Son provincial party committee is determined to systematically further elevate the education and training of the quality of cadres and party members, bring into full play the revolutionary will and the sense of responsibility; strengthen solidarity; practice a clean, simple lifestyle; better its sense of organization and discipline; protect the party and cadres; set examples; and firmly defend the fatherland's borders.

In Hai Hung Province

OW281319 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In the column "Party Construction," NHAN DAN published an article entitled: "Results of the Self-Criticism and Criticism Drive Conducted by the Hai Hung Provincial Party Committee." The article says:

The Hai Hung provincial policy committee frankly criticized mistakes, including manifestations of individualism, impairment of revolutionary qualities, and violations of the principles of democratic centralism and those governing party activities.

The provincial party committee discussed and designed measures to remedy the mistakes. On the one hand, it is necessary to fulfill the agricultural and industrial production tasks, renovate the management mechanism, and settle the difficulties encountered by cadres, workers, and the families of dead heroes and disabled combatants in their lives. On the other hand, it is necessary to step up ideological work and party building; enhance the revolutionary qualities of party members and cadres, especially key cadres; develop the party's strength; correct mistakes and shortcomings; and settle issues concerning sales of imported goods, economic alliance, the ineligibility of leading cadres' children to be employed by various organs and enterprises, and negligence relating to land and housing.

The provincial party committee decided to recover 15 state-owned motorcycles used by Nam Thanh district and 8 others used by Phu Tien district to sell them at the market price, and to settle price differences related to 57 radio cassette tape recorders used by Phu Tien and Chau Giang districts. the committee also decided to put an end to celebrations and feasts and to gift giving and internal distribution of goods as a privilege or special favor.

Vinh Phu Provincial Committee

OW281349 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Through conducting self-criticism and criticism within the party, and on the basis of the general opinions of party members and the masses, the Vinh Phu provincial party committee has concentrated on immediately remedying shortcomings and negative practices among cadres and party members, using the results of practical corrections as a yardstick to evaluate changes and consolidate the masses' confidence.

The province has readjusted the management, distribution, and use of material supplies in production -- one of the causes of negative phenomena. From now until the end of June, the province will reexamine the supply of materials since the beginning of the year, and especially the implementation of economic contracts related to the collection and purchase of farm products and the supply of materials, energy, transportation, services, and technical means. It is necessary to fight troublemaking, conspiracy, and sloth, which have caused difficulties for production installations; to ensure that these installations receive supplies advantageously, and with little expenditure, by eliminating unnecessary intermediary links; to fight all forms of graft; to coerce wrongdoers into correcting their mistakes, to handle cases of excessively serious graft; and to put an immediate end to cases of using public funds for gift-giving as a means of flattery to get into someone's good graces. It is necessary to handle cases of irrational trading.

Those cadres who have misused their authority to purchase valuable goods, such as television sets, refrigerators, radios, sewing machines, cassette tape recorders, motorcycles, and electric fans, at prices below those prescribed, must pay price differentials. If they have used public funds to buy these goods for their own use, they must refund the cost and make a severe self-inspection before party chapters. In case of resale for profit, they must pay taxes on the selling price and make severe self-inspection before party chapters.

Vinh Phu Province has also examined some 118 cases of birth and residence in Viet Tri and Vinh Yen Cities, which involve deputy heads and heads of various boards and services and 13 provincial party committee members. There are 48 cases in which they have brought their wives and children from the countryside to the cities. These cases must be inspected individually, accurately, and strictly, and handled in accordance with regulations.

Particularly, in the Viet Tri, Vinh Yen, Phu Tho, and Bai Bang areas, it is necessary to inspect and handle cases of recruiting cadres and employees not in accordance with regulations, and especially cases of overstaffing the food and internal and foreign trade services. All incorrectly recruited employees must be sent back to the production sector.

Vinh Phu Province has strictly forbidden wasteful feasts and parties and gift giving at the conferences held to recapitulate and greet achievements. Sundry goods may not be put for sale at the party congresses at all levels. Standing committees, party echelons, and people's committees at all levels must coordinate closely in deciding the convening of various conferences and must avoid holding excessively numerous and coincidental meetings with extremely low efficiency. All party echelons and heads of various boards and services must devote a quarter of their office time to visiting various installations at their request to promptly settle problems. They must immediately readjust to the fact that party echelons have attached so much importance to formulating projects and issuing resolutions, while neglecting discussions on implementation methods and failing to connect the issuance of resolutions with inspectorial and supervisory work. They must specify the responsibilities of each party committee secretary and deputy secretary and of the heads of propaganda-training and organization committees.

RECORD RAINFALL CAUSES, FLOODING, CROP DAMAGE

In Northern Provinces

BK271329 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Successive cold spells in May have brought along heavy rains throughout the northern delta. The rainfall in some localities was a record for the past 30 years. From 24 to 26 May, many rice-producing provinces in northern Vietnam were subjected to heavy rainfall causing flood in some large spring rice acreage and vegetable areas. Measures have been taken by the local administrations concerned to overcome the aftermath of the heavy rains.

Affects Spring Rice Crop

BK221108 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Heavy rains, hail, and cyclones have been affecting spring rice in northern Vietnam. The rice had been growing fine until recently. In early summer, about 38,000 hectares of rice and more than 10,000 hectares of subsidiary and industrial plants in the Red River delta provinces were flooded. The people are trying to drain the floodwater and fighting crop pests to minimize the damages caused by floodwater.

FURTHER COVERAGE ON TROOP WITHDRAWALS FROM PRK

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial

BK290819 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 28 May 86

[28 May QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "The Strength of our Just Cause"]

[Text] Implementing the statement of the three Indochinese countries' summit conference held in Vientiane in February 1983, a part of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army carrying out the international obligation in Cambodia has begun withdrawing for home in accordance with the agreement between the SRV and PRK Governments. The unit to be withdrawn this time is the IIC Army Corps comprising the 8th Infantry Division, the 95th Infantry Brigade, the 37th Infantry Regiment, and their subordinate units which have outstandingly completed their glorious international obligation in the PRK.

This fifth troop withdrawal, like the four previous ones, brilliantly manifests the glorious just cause and unswerving goodwill of our party and state in bringing about peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation for the Southeast Asian region. Implementing the task according to the set plan, this troop withdrawal is further proof manifesting the invincible strength of the military alliance of the two fraternal countries and the firm combat position of the Cambodian revolution which is irreversible.

Overcoming many difficulties and ordeals and with strong support and effective assistance from Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, over the past 7 years the PRK has scored great and encouraging achievements in restoring and strengthening socioeconomic tasks and in stabilizing gradually improving the Cambodian people's daily life.

The KPRAF's military victory in the 1984-85 dry season, in close coordination with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, totally smashed various bases of the Cambodian reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border. This victory forced the Cambodian reactionary groups into a weakened and disintegrating position. The Pol Pot remnant troops and other Cambodian reactionary groups -- supported and assisted by Beijing, the Thai ultrarightist leadership, and other reactionary forces -- are struggling frantically but they cannot reverse their increasingly desperate situation.

The Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces are increasingly maturing. They have shown their capability in defending and protecting the national independence, sovereignty, and construction. The prestige of the KPRP and the PRK Government have been enhanced in the international arena and recognized in the political and social life of the Cambodian people. Stubbornly ignoring the objective reality in Cambodia and deliberately running counter to the aspiration and the increasing trend toward negotiation in the Southeast Asian region, the Chinese rulers, the Thai ultrarightist leadership in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, and other reactionary forces have continued their policy of opposing and undermining the Cambodian people's revival in an attempt to reverse the situation in the country and maintain instability in the region. They have made great efforts to nurture the Pol Pot genocidal clique and other Cambodian reactionary groups, and continued to use them to carry out sabotage activities against the Cambodian national construction cause.

In face of the disastrous military defeats of the Cambodian henchmen and their being isolated politically, the Beijing reactionaries proposed the so-called 8-point peace proposal in an attempt to deceive public opinion and to gain some the reputation they have never been able to achieve over the past 7 years. All military sabotage activities as well as all wicked political and diplomatic schemes of the international reactionaries absolutely cannot stop the brilliant and firm advance of the Cambodian revolution.

Carrying out their international obligation on fraternal Cambodian territory, officers and combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army have developed the tradition of heroism of the VPA and have outstandingly fulfilled their lofty tasks. Officers and combatants of the units to be withdrawn this time will return to their fatherland for new assignments to continue developing the fine quality of Uncle Ho's soldiers and satisfactorily fulfill all new tasks.

For those units of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army which are still in Cambodia at the request of the PRK Government and the fraternal Cambodian people, they must consistently enhance their revolutionary conscience and combat impetus, develop achievements, score better results in their lofty international obligation, and closely cooperate with the Cambodian people and Armed Forces, thereby firmly defending national independence and freedom, triumphantly building an independent and free Cambodian nation which is advancing toward socialism, and contributing to the struggle for maintaining peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Units, Awarded Ho Chi Minh Order

OW291607 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 29 — A ceremony was held in Can Tho town, Hau Giang Province, today to present the Ho Chi Minh Order to Divisional Group 98 of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, which had fulfilled its international obligation in Kampuchea and returned to Vietnam.

Present on this occasion were Col-Gen Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; Maj-Gen Nguyen Thoi Bung, commander of the 9th Military Region; Maj-Gen Truong Minh Thong, commander of the home-coming Divisional Group 98, Nguyen Ha Phan, chairman of the people's committee of Hau Giang Province, and representatives of the people of Hau Giang and other Mekong Delta provinces.

Accredited by the State Council and the Ministry of National Defence, Col-Gen Tran Van Quang pinned the Ho Chi Minh Order on the national flag of Divisional Group 98.

Col-Gen Tran Van Quang warmly congratulated Divisional Group 98 on the award, saying this award and the decorations conferred by the party and the State of Kampuchea, are a high appreciation by both parties and states of the services of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in Kampuchea, and also an expression of the solidarity and unity of mind between the parties, States and Armed Forces of Vietnam and Kampuchea in the struggle against their common enemies, for their independence and freedom, and for peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

For his part, Maj-Gen Truong Minh Thong expressed the joy and pride of all officers and men of his divisional group in receiving the award. He pledged that all officers and men of his unit are always ready to perform any task assigned by the party and the state in furtherance of the glorious tradition of the Vietnam People's Army.

COMMENTARY ON TAIWANESE BOATS INTRUSIONS

BK300717 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 86 p 2

[Report by Vu Manh Thuong]

[Text] Taiwan fishing boats have been intruding into our territorial waters in increasing numbers to plunder our natural resources and maritime products and gather intelligence. These boats -- sometimes dozens of them -- have concentrated on the sea areas of Haiphong, Quang Ninh, Nghia Binh, Phy Khanh, and Thuan Hai.

The tricks practiced by the Taiwanese to intrude into our territorial waters are diversified and highly sophisticated. In good weather, they use motor boats indetical to our fishing boats -- in terms of shape, size, color, and equipment -- and bearing false registration markings. For instance, when operating in the sea areas of Ph Khanh, Nghia Binh, and Thuan Hai, apart from painting their boats with the same colors as those of the local people, they use false registration markings from these provinces -- such as PK No..., NB No..., and TH No... -- to avoid detection by our people.

When their boats get close to our coast, they start fishing with their modern equipment while, at the same time, sending spies and commandos ashore in rubber dinghies or small motor boats to gather intelligence, establish contact with their former social establishments, and lay mines to sabotage our economic and military installations.

When confronting our fishing boats, they give our fishermen printed fabric, thermos flasks, and canned beer in an attempt to recruit them or gather information and state secrets.

During the northern fishing season or in bad weather, knowing that our small and poorly-equipped fishing boats cannot go very far, they send large numbers of boats to plunder maritime products in our territorial waters. When encountering our boats at sea, they round them up and force them to go to some nearby islands where they try to recruit, persuade, or press our fishermen to work for them. Mr Nguyen Van H at Y fishing cooperative, Thuan Hai -- one of the many Vietnamese fishermen abducted by the Taiwanese -- revealed that when he and his fellow fishermen were fishing at sea, they were suddenly abducted and taken away to a small island by a group of Taiwan boats. During their 1-week stay on that island, the local authorities tried to recruit them and persuaded each of them to report what they had heard or seen at sea and on the mainland by giving them food and drinks and offering them gifts. Later, they assigned work to each of them and allowed them to go home.

Usually, it took them from 3 to 6 days to persuade, train, and assign work to the abductees. This was a very crafty maneuver employed by the enemy to fool the investigating organs; for it would seem that the fishermen involved only returned late from their trips out to sea and had not been abducted.

Recently, the Border Defense Forces of Thuan Hai Province seized a fishing boat operating illegally in our territorial waters. Interrogation of the arrested crew members revealed that most of them had graduated from training centers for commandos and spies in China. A "patriotic cell" led by the boat captain is formed for each fishing boat and composed of the intelligence, cultural, life and production sections. Beside fishing gear, each boat is also equipped with radar, a direction finder, and a 75-200-kw radio transceiver having a 1,000-2,000-nautical-mile communication range.

The arrested crewmen also revealed that the intruding boats usually operate in pairs -- a main boat and an auxiliary one. The auxiliary boat also tows along a 12-hp launch to put men ashore. Communications between the main and auxiliary boats and the command center are made in code. Walkie-talkies having a range of 15 km are also used for communications between the main and auxiliary boats. Based on the technical equipment found on them, the Taiwanese fishing boats, besides their fishing duty, also engage in intelligence-gathering and espionage activities. Border defense units must closely coordinate with naval forces and militiamen in the coastal regions in stepping up patrol duty and seizing the intruding Taiwanese fishing boats in order to smash the enemy's dark schemes and ensure security in the fatherland's territorial waters.

ARMY UNIT HELPS PRK BUILD BORDER DEFENSE LINE

BK300922 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Recently, Group S-94 of the 9th Military Region has helped friendly forces in Koh Kong, Kampot, and Kompong Thom Provinces actively build the border defense line. Fully aware of the significance, goals, and contents of their duty, units belonging to the group as well as the friendly soldiers and civil laborers have formulated realistic plans for this purpose. An emulation movement to score achievements has been launched deeply and broadly between our units and their friendly counterparts. While upholding vigilance against the enemy, they have been opening roads to enhance their combat mobility and setting up defense positions.

At present, the group and friendly units have basically completed phase 1 of their task 15 days ahead of schedule -- clearing more than 9 square kilometers of forests; building 36 kilometers of patrol routes; constructing and repairing 11 large and small bridges, many houses, and numerous combat trenches; and satisfactorily moving and maintaining supplies and equipment. Many units belonging to the group, including the 20th, 30th, K-15, and other units, have successfully fulfilled their assignments.

THUAN HAI PROVINCE CURBS SABOTAGE, CRIMES

BK281518 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The emulation movement to carry out Uncle Ho's six teachings has developed fairly well within the people's public security sector of Thuan Hai Province; and it has contributed to effectively foiling the enemy's economic and political sabotage attempts and preventing and controlling crimes. In the mountainous and coastal areas, security combatants, in coordination with the local armed forces, have discovered and eliminated many clandestine bases of reactionary elements. The sector has satisfactorily maintained its work system at the village or city ward level, kept a close watch on the local population and people coming from other locations, evicted illegal residents along the sea shore, and set up safe clusters and coastal patrol units, thereby reducing the number illegal emigration attempts by sea by nearly 50 percent as compared with 1984.

The Thuan Hai security sector has also paid special attention to household and population control. Working in coordination with the local administration, the sector has dealt the 8,840 families totally 53,700 illegal residents; reviewed the files of 2,080 private business households in support of market transformation; suspended the operation of 830 illegal business households; and discovered a total 1,670 smuggling cases, confiscating millions of dong's worth of goods.

LIBYAN ENVOY COMMENTS ON VISIT TO JAKARTA

BK231330 Hong Kong AFP in English 1313 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Jakarta, May 23 (AFP) -- A special Libyan envoy left here Friday saying that he had received a warm reception in non-aligned Indonesia and was carrying a message from President Suharto to Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

Mohammad Ahmad al-Shariff, speaking at an airport press conference before his departure for the Maldives, also said that terrorism should be re-defined at a United Nations international conference to include state-controlled terrorism and control of the mass media. Indonesian security had, until Friday, prohibited all press access to Mr. al-Shariff, chairman of the International Islamic Call Society. The Libyan envoy arrived in Indonesia Tuesday at the head of a five-man delegation.

"We were very warmly received by the Indonesian Government, we had an exchange of views, and we take greetings from President Suharto to Colonel al-Qadhafi, "Mr. al-Shariff said. "I was very happy with the response of President Suharto, and I am sure I am taking a message back to Col. al-Qadhafi that will satisfy him greatly," he added, declining to reveal its contents.

Indonesian officials had earlier quoted President Suharto only as saying he hoped all conflicts including Libya's could be settled peacefully. Mr. al-Shariff also lambasted the United States for what he called confusing terrorism with "fighting for freedom and independence." Mr. Shariff said the Libyan-proposed U.N. conference should define terrorism not only in terms of groups, but in terms of "state controlled terrorism and also in the form of control of the mass media." "This (mass media control) is a great terrorism being exercised by the Americans against their own people," he said, adding that all that Third World countries heard about Libya was through American news agencies.

The Libyan envoy, who left journalists with some 50 large press photographs of the aftermath of last month's U.S. raids on Tripoli and Benghazi, also urged the Non-aligned Movement, of which Indonesia is a leading moderate member, to take moves towards making the United Nations "more democratic."

"The United States is a big power in the (U.N.) Security Council. In its present form it is more like an agency which is more or less controlled by certain people," he said.

Mr. al-Shariff denied that it was part of his mission to ask for a Libyan embassy in Jakarta, which strongly condemned the U.S. raids. "We don't ask anybody to do anything," he said. "But we have the right and we did explain about U.S. aggression against our country." "Aggression is not only bombs, but economic, like the lowering of petroleum prices, and the control of the mass media," he said.

Indonesian officials said after the meeting with President Suharto that the government had given neither a positive nor a negative response to Mr. al-Shariff on support for the Libyan-proposed conference.

The Indonesian Government is currently trying a number of extremist Moslems on charges of subversion for advocating a Moslem state, and diplomats speculated that the government kept the visit under wraps due to concern over extremist Moslem movements. Mr al-Shariff declined to say where the delegation was heading after it visited the Maldives, but he ruled out Pakistan, saying that a different group of al-Qadhdhafi envoys was visiting Islamabad.

SUHARTO MEETS MALAYSIAN MINISTER PAUL LEONG

BK291239 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0817 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpt] Jakarta, May 29 (ANTARA/OANA) -- President Suharto and Malaysian Minister of Primary Industries Datuk Paul Leong Khee Seong Friday [as received] morning had a half-hour talk at the presidential residence at Jalan Cendana, Jakarta. After the meeting, Minister Datuk Paul Leong Khee Seong was not yet prepared to give a statement to the press on the topics of discussions with the president, but presumably they discussed the present commodity market situation, including tin and palm-oil, which were suffering a decline in price in the world market. Paul Leong promised however to hold a press conference Saturday morning at Mandarin Hotel, Jakarta, after holding a series of discussions with a number of Indonesian economic ministers Thursday and Friday.

At the meeting with the president, Minister Paul Loeong Khee Seong was accompanied by Malaysian Ambassador to Indonesia H. Mohammad Khatib Bin Abdul Hamid and Malaysian Undersecretary for International Affairs and Minerals Abdul Fatah.

Paul Leong arrived here Wednesday evening and during his stay in Jakarta he will meet with Mining and Energy Minister Subroto, Trade Minister Rachmat Saleh, Finance Minister Radius Prawiro, Coordinating Minister for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Ali Wardhana and Bappenas (National Development Planning Board) adviser Prof. Dr. Widjojo Nitisaastro.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH EUROPE -- Jakarta, 30 May (ANTARA-OANA) -- Indonesian exports to East Europe in the 1st 10 months of 1985 were worth \$166,978,515, about 1 percent of total Indonesian exports in the same period, which were worth \$15,376,653,305. Nonoil-and-gas exports to East Europe were valued at \$145,182,000, about 3 percent of the \$4,839,400,000 total for nonoil-and-gas exports. Exports of rubber, coffee, spieces, palm oil, tea, plywood, textiles, and tires went to Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia. Imports last year from Czechoslovakia were worth \$2,111,365 and from the GDR \$5,386,741. [Summary] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 1700 GMT 29 May 86 BK]

MALAYSIATEXTILE INDUSTRY REACTS TO U.S. PROTECTIONISM

BK291255 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1231 GMT 29 May 86

[By Bernard Lim]

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, May 29 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysian textile manufacturers, who have yet to recover from the recession, are concerned with the increasing protectionist stance of the United States. The U.S. is a major export market for Malaysian textiles, accounting for some 50 percent of textile exports valued at M\$450 million (about U.S. \$176.5 million) in 1985. This year's exports are expected to exceed M\$500 million (about U.S. \$196 million).

"When we take into account the restrictive policies, it does discourage us to be over optimistic in many ways because it can only get worse," said a spokesman of the Malaysian Textiles Manufacturers' Association (MITA). "What we sell to the U.S. is minute. We would prefer the U.S. to allow us bigger opportunities because an increase of 10 per cent of exports to the country is perhaps 0.1 per cent of the production capacity of big exporters like Korea and Taiwan."

Recent events, he said, have made it more difficult to achieve sales growth in the U.S. market which has been regarded by local textile manufacturers as one with tremendous potential. In the past, he said, most items sold to the U.S. were not even under quota.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON VIETNAMESE REFUGEE PROBLEM

BK220955 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0819 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 22 (BERNAMA) -- About 40 per cent of the 8,818 Vietnamese illegal immigrants still in transit camps in Malaysia are "rejects", with some still awaiting resettlement in third countries after seven years in the camps, Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said Thursday. These "rejects" were left behind because they were either handicapped or did not have relatives in the countries they wanted to go to, he told reporters after meeting the secretary of Australia's Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, W.A. McKinnon, here.

Kadir said he had asked Australia and other third countries to be more flexible in accepting such illegal immigrants. Malaysia had allowed the illegal immigrants, who arrived by boat, to land on humanitarian grounds and also because third countries had given guarantees that they would be resettled.

Kadir said he also told McKinnon of Malaysia's concern over the number of Vietnamese illegal immigrants in the country that had remained static for the last few years. He said the number had stagnated at about 8,000 because there was no increase in intake by third countries. He also conveyed Malaysia's appreciation to Australia for its cooperation in accepting the Vietnamese boat people who had landed here. Australia has so far taken in 38,477 Vietnamese from Malaysia, the second largest number after the United States which had resettled 119,295.

Kadir also said Vietnam should allow the departure of its people through the Orderly Departure Programme, which had stalled recently, to reduce risks to people leaving the country.

AQUINO REORGANIZES GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION COURT

HK290328 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 May 86 pp 1, 10

[By Vicente B. Foz]

[Text] President Aquino completed the reorganization of the Sandiganbayan yesterday by appointing four new justices and retaining four of the incumbent court members.

Executive Secretary Joker P. Arroyo announced the court's reorganization through deputy presidential spokesperson Alice C. Villadolid.

Sandiganbayan Presiding Justice Francisco E. Garchitorena was appointed early this month to replace then Presiding Justice Manuel R. Pamaran.

The new justices of the three-division tribunal which has jurisdiction over criminal and civil cases against public officials and employees are Regino Hermosissima, former judge of the regional trial court at Cebu; Jose Balajadra and Cipriano del Rosario, former practicing lawyers; and former Rep. Luciano Joson of Mindoro.

President Aquino reappointed Justices Romeo Escareal, Conrado M. Molina, Ramon Jabson, and Augusto M. Amores. Not reappointed were Justices Amante Arconcel, Buenaventura Guerrero, Romulo Quimbo, and Bienvenido Vera Cruz. The President also appointed Julio Francia as chairman of the Professional Regulation Commission in place of Eric Nubla.

In another development, President Aquino reactivated a five-man committee to monitor and coordinate the operations of government-owned and controlled corporations and their subsidiaries.

In Memorandum Circular No. 10, the President, through Executive Secretary Arroyo, designated Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin committee chairman. Members are Budget Minister Alerto G. Romulo, Central Bank Gov. Jose Fernandez, Director-General Solita Collas Monsod of the National Economic and Development Authority, and Chairman Teofisto Guingona Jr. of the Commission on Audit.

The committee, known as the Government Corporate Monitoring and Coordinating Committee, was created by Executive Order No. 936 dated Feb. 19, 1984.

The group will function as a subcommittee of the Cabinet with the following duties:

1. Develop appropriate guidelines for monitoring the operations of government corporations, including their wholly-owned or majority-owned subsidiaries.
2. Formulate the necessary recommendations on policies and guidelines on government corporate operations to be submitted to the President for approval.
3. Determine the financial exposure of the national government in the government corporations, whether in subsidy, equity, net lending or loan guarantees.
4. Perform such other functions related to any activity of government corporations as may be authorized by the President.

In reconstituting the committee, Mrs. Aquino said that in pursuing a program of economic recovery, the government must carefully plan, evaluate and coordinate the public sector finances.

She said the committee will oversee the activities of the corporations in both financial and non-financial activities.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS ON TRAVEL, VICE PRESIDENCY

Order No 6 on Government Travel

HK280822 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 27 May 86 p 7

["Executive Order No 6" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PROVIDING PROCEDURES IN THE DISPOSITION OF REQUESTS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES FOR AUTHORITY TO TRAVEL ABROAD.

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the government to further simplify administrative procedures to promote efficiency and economy in the government service; and

WHEREAS, There is an urgent need to improve procedures in the disposition of requests of government officials and employees for authority to travel abroad.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CORAZON C. AQUINO, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order that, henceforth, the travels abroad of government officials and employees shall be authorized by the heads of the ministries and government-owned or controlled corporation, except those of the following government officials which shall be submitted to the Office of the President for decision;

1. Members of the Cabinet, Deputy ministers and heads of financial institutions.
2. Justices of the Supreme Court and Intermediate Appellate Court.
3. Members of Constitutional Commissions.
4. Those which require full powers.

Travel expenses shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 129, series of 1968, as amended by Executive Order No. 421, series of 1973. It is understood that travels which would entail government expense shall be limited to those which are very urgent and necessary.

This order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 12th day of March in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

[Signed] Corazon C. Aquino, President

by the president:

Joker P. Arroyo, Executive Secretary

Order No 7 Funds VP Office

HK290312 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 May 86 p 7

["Executive Order No 7" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR THE OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

WHEREAS, it is necessary that the Office of the Vice-President be immediately organized so that it can already serve the people and the nation particularly during this period of transition and national reconciliation:

WHEREAS, Funds must be appropriated in order to organize the Office of the Vice-President.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CORAZON C. AQUINO, by virtue of the powers vested in me as President of the Philippines, hereby appropriate, subject to the availability of funds, the sum of TWENTY MILLION (P20,000,000.00) PESOS for the Office of the Vice-President.

This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 12th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Six.

CORAZON C. AQUINO, President

By the President:

JOKER P. ARROYO, Executive Secretary

AQUINO GRANTS CLEMENCY TO 18 POLITICAL PRISONERS

HK290322 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 May 86 pp 1, 11

[By Jun Bandayrel]

[Text] President Aquino has granted executive clemency to 18 political prisoners convicted of subversion and common crimes, like murder and illegal possession of firearms, during the Marcos regime.

Ten of the prisoners were released Monday night from the national penitentiary and Camp Bukang Liwayway in Muntinlupa, Metro Manila. The rest, detained in Palawan and Mindoro, are expected to be freed this week.

The detainees were granted presidential pardon upon the recommendation of the Ministry of Justice and Human rights organizations, like Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP).

Released were:

1. Noel Lumanting, 21, student, arrested on March 19, 1983, by the Coast Guard in Manila, and sentenced to three years in prison on charges of illegal possession of firearms.

2. Thoto Manguda, 24, peasant, arrested on May 28, 1981, by Constabulary soldiers in Cotabato City, and sentenced to 20 years in prison on charges of illegal possession of firearms.

3. Wilfredo Quijano, 26, peasant, arrested on Nov. 6, 1976, by PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers in Misamis Oriental, and sentenced to eight years in prison on charges of rebellion and illegal possession of firearms.

4. Edwin Suarez, 19, peasant, arrested on June 10, 1985, in Bukidnon and sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of illegal possession of firearms.

5. Ernesto Cahilig, 65, peasant, arrested in June, 1978, in Bacolod City by unidentified men believed to be policemen and sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of murder.

6. Manuel Dimatulac, alias "Kumander Ligaya" of the New People's Army, 49, arrested on June 10, 1970, in Tarlac, and sentenced to die in the electric chair on charges of murder and frustrated murder. His sentence was later reduced to 17-20 years in prison after his appeal before the Supreme Court.

7. Wilfredo Fajardo, 36, peasant organizer, arrested by men in civilian clothes in La Union on March 5, 1982, and sentenced to six years in prison for subversion.

8. Adriano Manzano, 65, peasant, sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of a notorious landlord.

9. Eugenio Singian, alias "Kumander Enio" of the Hukbong Magpapalaya ng Bayan (HMB), 51, peasant, arrested by PC soldiers on Jan 28, 1969, and sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of murder and illegal possession of firearms.

10. Angelo Tamesa, 36, peasant, arrested on July 21, 1981, by PC soldiers in Pangasinan, and sentenced to 6-12 years in prison on charges of subversion.

Still awaiting release were Roberto Espayos, Gerardo Mejado, and Alejandro Pasino, all sentenced to life imprisonment; and Jimmy Mabag, convicted to 20 years in jail for illegal possession of firearms, all held at the Iwahig Penal Colony in Palawan;

Vicente Benedicto, 41, peasant, sentenced to life imprisonment for murder, and Erlindo, 31, Rolando, 36, and Wilfredo, 38, all surnamed Manzano and detained at Sablayan Penal Colony in Mindoro.

TFD in Metro Manila said 20 other detainees convicted of common crimes are detained in Muntinlupa, Women's Correctional in Mandaluyong, Laoag City, and Palawan.

They are reportedly threatening to stage a hunger strike to press for their release and grant of executive clemency.

Most of the newly freed prisoners were heavily tortured during detention, the church-based human rights group said.

ENRILE SAYS U.S. BASES 'VITAL' TO AREA BALANCE

OW300857 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 30 KYODO -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Friday said the U.S. military bases in the Philippines are vital to maintaining the Asia-Pacific regional balance of power.

"American facilities in the Philippines are intended to maintain the balance of power in the region not only to insure its stability, but to guarantee free access to the sea-lanes of the Pacific and Indian Oceans," Enrile said in an address to foreign diplomats in Manila.

"It is the clear intention of the Philippine Government to give meaningful support to these objectives, even as our respective governments have a concord in principle that our security alliance would be purely defensive in nature," he said.

The U.S. maintains the Clark Air Force Base and the Subic Bay Naval Base north of Manila -- the biggest overseas American military facilities. The Military Bases Agreement between the Philippines and the United States, signed in 1947, is due to expire in 1991. The Philippines has received 500 million dollars in military aid from 1979 to 1983 for use of the bases. It is due to get 425 million dollars in military assistance and 475 million dollars in economic support for five years starting in 1984.

President Corazon Aquino has avoided expressing a categorical stand on the bases, an emotional issue among Filipino nationalists. She has said that she will keep her options open when the bases agreement expires.

Enrile, who supports the continuation of the bases agreement beyond 1991, said the security arrangement does not threaten other countries. However, he said that the Philippines does not intend to live under their American security forever. "We seek to improve our self-reliant defense capabilities hand-in-hand with the strengthening of our internal economic posture so that when future circumstances so warrant, we can defend ourselves with our own resources and effectively contribute to the long-term pursuit of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia," he said.

LABOR MINISTER, DEPUTY CHARGED AT SUPREME COURT

HK291515 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 May 86 pp 1, 10

[By E.T. Saurez]

[Excerpt] Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez and Deputy Minister Pablito Sanidad Jr. were charged before the Supreme Court yesterday with violation of the Civil Service Law, grave abuse of discretion, and arbitrary dismissal of 17 labor arbiters assigned in the National Capital Region (NCR).

In an eight-page petition seeking to restrain the two top labor officials from dismissing them, the labor arbiters said although they are presidential appointees, they are subject to the Civil Service Law as provided for under Article 219 of the Labor Code. The arbiters said the act of dismissing them without being informed of the reason for their dismissal and without being given a chance to refute the charge against them, "if there were any," constitutes a grave abuse of discretion."

The dismissal of the labor arbiters, effective by the end of this month, was relayed to them by Sanidad allegedly on instruction of Sanchez last May 4. Sanidad reportedly told the arbiters that the reason for their dismissal was confidential. As to whether they will be given a chance to air their side on alleged charges against them, Sanidad allegedly told the arbiters "it's up to them."

GUIDELINES ISSUED ON GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

HK291509 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 May 86 pp 1, 11

[By Ding Marcelo]

[Text] The Aquino government declared yesterday that career service employees will only be terminated for justifiable cause and those whose services have been terminated may appeal their case for reconsideration by a government committee for review.

The latest guidelines on government reorganization were contained in Executive Order No. 17 which Malacanang released yesterday. The guidelines were in response to the clamor of government employees for a clear-cut policy on hiring and firing.

The indiscriminate relief of hundreds of government employees, many of them in the career service, has reportedly created anxiety and demoralization in the ranks and the latest government move is a step to improve the efficiency of the service.

The executive order is necessary to protect career civil servants whose qualifications and performance meet the standards of service demanded by the new government, and to ensure that only those found corrupt, inefficient, and undeserving shall be separated from the service.

Section 1 of the order declares that the "separation or replacement of officers and employees is made only for justifiable reasons."

Under section 3, the grounds for separation are (1) the existence of a case for summary dismissal pursuant to Section 40 of the Civil Service Law; (2) existence of a probable cause for violation of the Antigrift and Corrupt Practices Act, as determined by the ministry head concerned; (3) gross incompetence or inefficiency in the discharge of functions; (4) misuse of public office for partisan political purposes; and (5) any other analogous ground showing that the incumbent is unfit to remain in the service or his separation is in the interest of the service.

The executive order further said that no court shall issue any restraining order or writ of preliminary injunction to enjoin the separation of any official pursuant to this order.

The committee that shall act on petitions for reconsideration will be composed of the justice minister as chairman and executive secretary, budget minister, government reorganization minister, and the chairman of the Commission on Audit and Civil Service Commission as members.

A petition for reconsideration must be filed with the committee within 10 days from receipt of notice of separation. If the separation order is reversed, the official shall be reinstated to his former position or shall be reappointed to a position of comparable rank and salary. A successful petitioner shall not receive back wages.

The executive order, shall not apply to elective officials or those designated to replace them, presidential appointees, casual and contractual employees, or official and employees [as published] removed pursuant to disciplinary proceedings under the Civil Service Law, and to those laid off as a result of the reorganization undertaken pursuant to Executive Order No. 5.

CONSTITUTION PANEL SETS PROCEDURAL RULES

HK300237 Quezon City DZMF Radio in English 2300 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The members of the Constitutional Commission [Concom] last night approved the rules that will govern its proceedings. Under the rules, sessions will be held from Monday to Thursday beginning at 3 p.m. and at 9 a.m. every Friday. The members also agreed that, if necessary, the sessions will also be held on Saturdays and Sundays.

During the meeting last night, members Napoleon Rama and Jose Calderon were appointed as acting floor leader and acting assistant floor leader respectively. Vice President Salvador Laurel will be the acting presiding officer. The commission will hold its opening session on Monday, June 2. Meantime correspondent Marilu Linggad reported that the draft rules governing the Concom may still be modified in full session. [as heard] She said the draft rules are only temporary.

[Begin Linggad recording] Further rules are said to be only provisional for the purpose of the June 2d session and are open to changes. The commission also picked out the acting officers of the Concom although the regular officers will be elected by the commission on Monday. Fifteen committees were also created by the commission, comprising five Concom members for each committee. It was also gathered that the majority of the Concom members are for the definite setting of tenure of the president and vice president.

Meanwhile, former Senator Lorenzo Sumulong and former Justice Cecilia Munoz-palma want President Aquino and Vice President Laurel to continue in office and serve a 6-year term, claiming that an election is too expensive. But some opposition quarters are questioning the validity of the recent snap poll. This is why former Labor Minister Blas Opel, who represents the opposition in the Concom, said the opposition wants the president and vice president to submit themselves to an election after the approval of the new constitution. [end recording]

CONCEPCION CALLS NEXT 2 YEARS 'CRITICAL'

HK300718 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 86 p 3

[Text] Trade and industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr. yesterday said the next two years are the "most critical" for the country since this period will determine whether or not economic recovery can be achieved.

The next two years will also decide whether the economy will "fly up or down," Concepcion told labor, management and government officials at the National Tripartite Conference yesterday. To achieve recovery, the "fundamental issues" of unemployment and massive poverty must be solved, he said.

Concepcion, however, is optimistic that the country can achieve economic growth by the year 2000. "I am confident beyond any shadow of a doubt that before the century ends, we can wipe out poverty in the country and provide jobs for every Filipino," he said.

The country is currently facing an unemployment rate of 12 percent with three million jobless and eight million underemployed Filipinos. Yearly, some 800,000 are added to the labor force.

Concepcion later explained to Business Day that the next two years are critical because they would determine the actual "pace" of economic recovery. "That is why there must be a regime of industrial peace which in effect means an agreement between labor and management for a moratorium on strikes," he said.

Once the employment problems are solved, he said, it will be "fast and easy" to gain economic growth. But he noted that if business does move and maintains a "wait and see attitude," the economy will not be able to sustain growth.

The trade and industry minister, who has recently taken the cudgels for labor, also appealed to management during his speech "not to leave labor relations in your firms to the lawyers." "The corporation has responsibilities other than the pursuit of profit and the production of goods and services," Concepcion said.

He added that business is not an "accidental human activity" but an integral element of the social order which should respond to the needs of society. A modern manager must be a strategist for human development, Concepcion said. "He must recognize that all the resources of the earth have been created for man's growth and development, and therefore, the business of business is to build an enterprise oriented to the development of man."

A corporation "must look at each of its employees as a total individual," he said. He then told business executive that "gone are the days" when they delegated the issue of labor relations to lawyers and human resources development people. "The (company) president must set the tone for the new era," he said.

Labor leaders present during the tripartite conference warmly applauded Concepcion as he virtually told the management people to stop their suppression of the workers' right to organize. "Today, the rights of workers must be recognized. You (management) should no longer thwart any attempt for legitimate groups to organize themselves," Concepcion said.

At the same time, however, the trade and industry minister appealed to labor to take into consideration the capability of the company to respond to all of its demands.

Earlier, President Corazon C. Aquino keynoted the conference with an appeal to business and labor leaders to set aside their differences and work together to resolve the country's economic crisis.

Aquino said deposed president Ferdinand Marcos left "a shattered economy, and enormous foreign debt and a bankrupt (treasury)." She said Marcos's ouster through a peaceful revolution last February gave the country a "hard-won opportunity to start anew and work together for economic recovery." "Show that you believe in the free Philippines you fought for," Aquino told business and labor, two sectors who staunchly supported her campaign for the presidency.

LABOR CONFERENCE HELD TO PROMOTE HARMONY

Marked by Clashes

HK300720 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 86 p 3

[Text] The National Tripartite conference which opened yesterday was marked by open clashes between labor leaders, a demand for the ouster of Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez and a general celebration of the right to free speech. Even before labor, management and government representatives presented their particular position papers, a confrontation already broke out when it was learned that the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) had proposed in its paper the "immediate relief" of Sanchez. The print and broadcast media had a heyday asking for the opinions of everyone on the demand for the minister's ouster.

The TUCP had decided at the last minute to join the tripartite conference after it withdrew the membership from the Labor Advisory Consultative Council (LACC). Leaders of the council complained that TUCP occupied seats reserved for official delegates but did not ask the over-represented labor center (two delegates, 30 observers) to leave the conference.

After the LACC presented its stand on various labor and employment issues, TUCP secretary general Ernesto F. Herrera took to the floor to question LACC's image as the official labor grouping since, he said, the council is only an "ad hoc body." He however asked conference chairman Sanchez that TUCP be allowed to participate in the conference.

Sanchez told Herrera it was the LACC which planned and prepared the conference. But whether it is ad hoc or not, Sanchez said he "does want to interfere" in the controversy. [sentence as published] Other labor leaders also took the floor to discuss their ideas, some of which were quite irrelevant to the conference.

Outcome Termed 'Triumphant'

HK300239 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Tripartite Conference of Labor, Management and the government ended yesterday with an agreement to promote industrial peace under the principles outlined in the code of industrial harmony. The code was formulated by representatives of the three sectors and will serve as the basis of the policy framework of the administration in pursuing programs beneficial to the three sectors. The enactment of the code was almost overshadowed by the declaration of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines and the Employers' Confederation of the Philippines that they will submit a separate communique to President Aquino on the tripartite conference.

Meanwhile Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez said the tripartite conference was a success.

[Begin Sanchez recording] It is a very triumphant one. The main thrust of the conference is not only to come up with papers and documents but to get the groups from labor and the employers to come together and be able to talk to each other and communicate their ideas and their conflicts. This relieves a lot the possible tensions within their minds, within their hearts. [end recording]

FORMER FRENCH PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH AQUINO

HK300303 Hong Kong AFP in English 0224 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 30 (AFP) -- Former French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius believes the Philippines will be a "good risk" for European capital once President Corazon Aquino's government clarifies its policies on foreign investment.

Speaking to reporters here late Thursday midway through a three-day goodwill visit, he said western Europe could help the Philippines out of its current economic problems in four ways:

- Direct aid to offset the record 1.5 billion dollar budget deficit in 1986
- Lighter terms in the repayment of Philippine debts to European banks
- New European Economic Community (EEC) credits to rural area projects
- More direct private investment in the Philippines.

Mr. Fabius said he would try to convince European businessmen that it was "both in the interest" of Europe and the Philippines that they invest here, but added that foreign investors have to know first "the rules of the game."

He was referring to the need for the three-month-old Aquino government to "stabilize" and establish policies relating to foreign investment. "When that is done, I think the Philippines .. will be a good risk."

The former French premier, who is now a ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly, said he would report to President Francois Mitterrand on his discussions with Philippine officials.

Mr. Fabius said he was "impressed" with the French-speaking Mrs. Aquino, adding that they had a "long and interesting" discussion earlier Thursday on Philippine political and economic issues.

He said Mrs. Aquino was doing a "really good job" and that Europe "must support very strongly what she's doing."

Mr. Fabius' government, which bowed out of office after his Socialist Party's defeat in the French legislative elections last March, was the first in the world to recognize Mrs. Aquino's government, installed by a popular revolt last February.

The former premier noted the important role the EEC could play in bailing the Philippines out of its economic crisis. He said the Common Market could direct concessional credits towards "small- and medium-sized projects" in the rural areas.

Mr. Fabius said he would discuss this proposal with EEC head Jacques Delors, a former colleague in the French cabinet, adding he was confident the Europeans would "deliver some sums."

Mr. Fabius was due to fly home Friday after meeting with Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel.

PROVINCIAL LEADERS IN VISAYAS SEEK AUTONOMY

HK300755 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 86 p 8

[By Teodoro Y. Montesibano]

[Text] Iloilo City -- Provincial leaders in Western Visayas are battling for regional autonomy and independence from the national government in the legislation of laws affecting each region in the country. The country being composed of different autonomous regions is being advocated by appointed Negros Occidental Governor Daniel Lacson and Capiz Governor Cornelio Villareal Jr.

Meeting in Iloilo City Tuesday were Lacson, Negros del Norte Governor Jose Puey Jr. and Iloilo Governor Gregorio Tirador who agreed to form a committee on constitutional issues, specifically regional autonomy, for possible inclusion in the constitution to be drafted by the Constitutional Commission of 1986. In the same meeting were Aklan vice governor Ben Hur Mobo and representative of Antique Governor Enrique Zaldivar and Villareal.

According to Lacson, he and his colleagues "don't want to just react to the Concom's draft constitution; we want to already come out with our own proposals to the committee and one of this is the possibility of allowing provinces to have powers to legislate for their regions."

Lawyer Juan Hagad, appointed head of the committee on constitutional issues for both Negros Occidental and Negros del Norte also proposed a bicameral legislature. The upper house to be composed of senators will legislate national policies, and the lower house to be fragmented into regional legislative bodies -- one per region -- would be set up in each region.

This would cut transportation costs and food and lodging expenses for lower house members and enable the government get closer to the people, Puey said.

Hagad also said the proposed concept will have the regional council legislate local bills, some of which will still have to be sent to the upper house for the latter's approval to insure such bills would not conflict with those being legislated in that level. The governors also stressed that they would want to see fiscal autonomy for all regions.

Lacson said it will be good to have locally planned projects implemented by the local governments out of the funds they generated internally "We'd like to propose that taxes raised by provinces in their locality be retained in the area for locally planned project," he said.

Among other urgent issues raised during the meeting were the peace and order problem and the officer-in-charge appointment issue. Peace and order still tops the list of problems of Iloilo, Negros Occidental and Aklan, the provincial leaders said, noting that some cases involved members of the local military and Civilian Home Defense Forces.

Tirador and Lacson also raised some alarm about signs of increasing militarization in their respective areas. For instance, a battalion of soldiers had just been added to two existing ones in Negros Occidental while two battalions were also sent recently to reinforce an existing battalion in Iloilo.

ILOCOS REBELS DEMAND DISMANTLING OF U.S. BASES

HK291531 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 May 86 p 16

[By Roger Macanaya]

[Text] Laoag City -- Rebels in Ilocos Norte will heed the call of President Aquino for a dialog and ceasefire only if the issue of imperialism is resolved a top radio commentator here who spoke with leaders of the New People's Army (NPA) disclosed. The rebels, whoever, said they appreciate the President's efforts to institute reforms in all branches of the government, noting that significant changes are benefitting the poor.

Vie Agunilar of Bombo Radio DZVR, trekked to the NPA headquarters in the Cordillera mountains for two days and spoke with Kumander Ka Victor and Ka Gustin. According to Aguilar, the NPA leaders stressed that they will lay down their arms only if the two U.S. military bases in the Philippines are dismantled and the U.S. stays out of Philippine political and economic affairs.

NDF LEAFLET REJECTS 'PIECEMEAL REGIONAL TRUCES'

HK291236 Hong Kong AFP in English 1218 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 29 (AFP) -- Philippine communist insurgents Thursday rejected piecemeal regional truces and warned that their emissary would only meet with government representatives if talks were held on a national level.

The communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) urged President Corazon Aquino to "stand firm against the meddling of the United States in the country's affairs" and accused Washington of warmongering.

Any peace dialogue between the NDF and the government "must be held on the national level if a mutually satisfactory agreement is to be reached," an NDF statement received by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here said. "Any attempt to work out a regional cease fire, as the warmongers have been suggesting to President Aquino, will be useless and counterproductive."

Mrs Aquino said last week she was mulling a regional ceasefire arrangement, enabling local officials to hold talks with the insurgents.

The NDF, which groups the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, its New People's Army (NPA) and other underground groups charged that "warmongers" in the Armed Forces were trying to "sabotage" Mrs Aquino's peace call.

Some military officials were deceiving her into believing that the communists had no control over their forces and that it was "futile to conduct talks on a national level."

In an earlier statement, the communists accused Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos of being a warmonger, after which he scrapped all informal ceasefires initiated by field commanders following Mrs Aquino's rise to power.

Mrs Aquino has pledged to seek a political solution to the 17-year-old insurgency, which grew rapidly during the last years of Ferdinand Marcos' 20-year strongman regime, toppled by a popular uprising three months ago.

The NDF said its emissary had been tasked to pave the way for top-level talks that may lead to a nationwide ceasefire between the 16,000-strong NPA and the 250,000-strong military.

The statement also condemned U.S. Ambassador to Manila Stephen Bosworth's recent remark that Manila should be prepared to deal with "hardcore insurgents" who may not be open to dialogue.

"Obviously, U.S. imperialism wants Filipinos to go on killing brother Filipinos if only to ensure continuing sales of American weapons and war equipment as well as the future existence of their military bases in the Philippines," it said.

NDF HEAD DENOUNCES MILITARY 'PROPAGANDA'

HK300759 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 86 p 12

[Text] Antonio Zumel, alleged chairman of the National Democratic Front (NDF) denounced attempts of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) to discredit the revolutionary movement through orchestrated psychological propaganda.

In a statement issued on behalf of the NDF, Zumel said military press releases alleging that ranking members of the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army were scheduled to meet with supposed Marcos loyalists in Bugac, Lopez, Quezon from May 29-31 were "preposterous."

"Reason dictates that if an AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] regional commander receives an intelligence report to that effect, he would have it verified, and once confirmed to be true, make such military preparations as are necessary to kill, capture or at least dispense those in the meeting," he said.

"But no, the so-called psychological experts of the AFP had to make a public announcement of it, thus betraying their contemptuous regard for our people's intelligence, but, in the process, displaying their own stupidity," Zumel added.

Zumel said that AFP knew that there can be no such meeting with the loyalists and the NDF, who are sworn to do battle "with the terroristic and rapacious remnants of the Marcos clique, be they outside or within the government."

He added that the false, malicious report on the NDF and the loyalists' meeting was as ridiculous as the AFP's attempt to foist impostors as "NPA surrenderers," including those they presented to President Corazon C. Aquino during her recent trip to the South.

"Given the AFP's past and present record, we would not be surprised if, one of these days, they come up with their own paid impersonators posing as "Marcos loyalists" and "confessing" to having links with the NDF's member organizations, Zumel said. [No closing quotes as published]

LEFTIST JOURNAL REJECTS AQUINO AMNESTY OFFER

HK300539 Hong Kong AFP in English 0532 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 30 (AFP) -- Communist insurgents have rejected the Philippine Government's offers of amnesty and demands to lay down their arms, and underground journal received here Friday said.

The communists admitted that their boycott position in the February election that led to the downfall of Ferdinand Marcos was a mistake, but maintained that "the revolution has not been defeated," the LIBERATION magazine said.

The bimonthly magazine is the official organ of the National Democratic Front (NDF), which groups the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), its New People's Army (NPA) and half a dozen other clandestine groups.

The NDF flatly rejected government offers of amnesty, saying this was merely an effort to "split and demoralize the ranks of the revolutionary forces."

"Why should we surrender and be given amnesty? Just like the opposition, we fought hard against the Marcos fascist dictatorship. Why should our efforts against the Marcos regime be considered a political offense?" NDF said.

The NDF had earlier announced it had appointed an unnamed emissary for top-level ceasefire talks with the new government of President Corazon Aquino, who is seeking a political solution to the 17-year-old rebellion.

"A ceasefire is the cessation of armed hostilities between warring parties. It does not mean surrender nor does it necessarily involve the laying down of arms," the LIBERATION said.

The NPA wants a negotiated cease fire but was not attached conditions before the talks "and the government should likewise do the same," it said.

"There should be no demand for either side to diminish its present strength such as calling for a laying down of arms," it added.

The magazine conceded that "many" among the insurgent ranks "felt bitter that because of the boycott policy of the movement" toward the February election, "we missed the opportunity to lead or seize the initiative or play an influential role in the turn of events."

"But we have learned from our mistakes. At present, our ranks are as enthusiastic as ever. They are resolute in pursuing the revolution."

A fraud-marred vote in which Mr. Marcos was proclaimed the winner triggered a popularly-backed military uprising which forced the strongman into exile and installed his rival Mrs. Aquino as the rightful winner of the poll, LIBERATION said.